The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,321—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1898.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon..	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery....	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson ...	18th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer......	25th "
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	......	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery ..	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe...	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny......	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt ...	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery ...	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny ..	20th "
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B Andrews	27th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery ...	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	.....	10th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny ...	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe...	24th "

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	5,409	12th Jul 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 275	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 860	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1.60	Rs. 625

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	21st June.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 30, 1898.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,900	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel,	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1893

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th June, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 2nd June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 3rd June, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 3rd June, calling at Karachi, Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

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ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand".........	12	0	7	0	13	8	7	14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux".........	12	0	7	0	13	8	7	14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15	0	8	4	16	12	9	4

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SUPERIOR MEDOC, "fullbodied, of high character and flavour"	18	0	10	0	20	0	11	4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	26	0	14	0	29	0	15	12
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)............	20	8	12	8	23	0	14	0

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CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet".........	34	0	20	8	38	0	23	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet.........	41	8	23	0	46	8	26	0

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Smith and Wesson's Hammerless Safety Revolver, 320	64	71
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TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 2nd August 1898, for the supply of Tents and their components as required to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1899, to the 31st March 1902.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105) of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 6th June to 30th July 1898, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on payment at the rate of Re. one per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a certificate that the tenderers agree to supply the articles strictly in accordance with the latest specifications of army Tents and specifications of stores of local supply.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 Noon on TUESDAY, the 2nd August, 1898. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

T. FOWLE, MAJOR, R.A., Ordnance Officer in charge.
Bombay Arsenal, 28th May, 1898.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, will be held in the Fort Premises, on THURSDAY, the 2nd June, 1898, at 4-30 p.m.

The following is the business of the meeting:—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1898, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 25th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

MR. E. BACHRACH will ACT as AGENT to this Company in Bombay during my temporary absence on leave.

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Bombay, 1st June, 1898.

VICTORIA ARCADE COLOMBO.

Opposite Grand Oriental Hotel and Passenger Jetty.

SHOPS, OFFICES AND RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS TO LET in the above Building, which is situated in the most commanding position, in Colombo.

For Terms, &c., apply to—
WHITTALL & Co., Colombo, Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given to CONSIGNEES and their Agents that on and from 3rd June, 1898, they must, as notified in the Company's current Goods Tariff, take delivery of part or incomplete consignments of Goods, as well as of whole consignments. They will only be required to sign on the Delivery Sheet for the actual Goods received.

Owing to the slow deliveries taken at Wari Bunder during the present pressure, and consequent large accumulation of Goods there, until further notice all Goods remaining on the Company's premises at Wari Bunder after the advertised free time, will not only be subject to the usual Wharfage but remain at the entire and sole risk of Consignees as regards loss or damage.

H. C. RADFORD
For General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 31st May, 1898.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE SINI-KHARGPUR SECTION OF THE SINI-HOWRAH EXTENSION.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India the following stations between SINI and KHARGPUR for MIDNAPUR will be OPENED for Goods traffic from 1st June in local booking, and from 1st July for Passengers and through booking of Goods with Foreign Railways and also for paid message traffic:—

Gomharra	11 miles from Sini.
Kalimati	18 "
Asanboni	26 "
Moholia	31 "
Ghatsila	40 "
Nursinghur	47 "
Chakulia	59 "
Gidni	67 "
Jhargram	77 "
Surdiah	86 "
Kalaikundah	95 "
Khargpur (for Midnapur).	100 "

Information regarding rates and fares can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, dated Nagpur, 28th May, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Acts 1882 and 1895,

AND

In the Matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO BE SOLD free from encumbrances by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 27th day of June, 1898, at No. 1, Clive Row, in Calcutta, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. Sinclair Murray and Co., provided a sufficient sum is offered pursuant to an order of the said Court in the above matters, dated the 8th day of January, 1898.

As a first class going concern, all those Mill Premises situate at Mohesh Serampore, together with the Buildings, Plant, Machinery, consisting of 18,392 Spindles and 200 Looms with ample preparing Machinery, Implements and Tools, Offices and Outhouses erected thereon, the property of the above Company. The purchaser of same to take over at a valuation to be made by an expert all the Loose Cotton, Cotton and Yarn on process of manufacturing and all the Baled Cotton, Cotton Waste Yarn Cloth and Stores lying in and upon the said Mill Premises and in the said Company's Calcutta Godowns and also all the furniture at present lying upon the Mill Premises. Fullparticulars of which will be given at the date of Auction.

The property will be sold subject to the conditions of sale which with the description and particulars of the property can be obtained from Reginald Murray, Esq., of No. 11, Hare Street, Calcutta, the Official Liquidator, or from Messrs. Orr Robertson and Burton, Solicitors, and Messrs. S. J. Leslie and Sons, Solicitors, of Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Dated 22nd March, 1898.

REG. MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.

WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for The Official Liquidator,
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—By an order of the Court the date fixed for the above Sale has been POSTPONED from the 23rd May, 1898, to 27th JUNE, PROXIMO.

WANTED.

WANTED, AN ASSISTANT ENGINE-DRIVER, for the Balram Das Water Works, Raipur, on a Salary of Rs. 30, rising to Rs. 40, and free quarters. Preference will be given to candidates passed in the Boiler Examination and who have had previous experience on driving fixed Steam Engines, particularly Worthington Hydraulic Pump Engines.

Application with copies of testimonials should be addressed as to reach the Undersigned not later than 15th June, 1898.

W. B. STARKY,
Executive Engineer,
Balram Das Water Works, Raipur, C.P.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movlilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with

the ORIENTAL
UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

"Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,

"46 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glösl for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) a Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private park. [illegible]

Apply to Dr. GLOSL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C. H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... " 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 9-33m. 9-4a., Low water, 2 42m. 3-13a.

Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, 10-45 a.m.

Treacher and Company, Ld., 4-30 p.m. General meeting, Rovers Football Club, Messrs W. B. Green and Co's Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m., to-day.

OBITUARY.—The death occurred yesterday of Mr. Dymond, headmaster of the St. Peter's School, which post he has held for the past ten years.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Kong Alf entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Florida left it on Tuesday, and the steamer Raventhelar yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Woodleigh, Burdon, and Oceania entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Wolviston, Roma, and Golden Cross left it on Tuesday, and the steamers Eden Hall and Imperatrix yesterday.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a match this evening against the Navy, play to commence 5-30 sharp. The following will represent the Gymkhana—Moore, Economo, Stephens, Stansfield, Skene, Wood, Thomas, Murray, Christie, Green, Reid Williamson.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet on Thursday and Friday evening at 8-30 p. m. at Sir R. Temple's Statue for moonlight runs. On Sunday members meet at the same statue at 5-45 a. m. and at Villard at 6-15 a. m., whence they will proceed further.

THE DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN KHOJA MERCHANT IN CUTCH.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Datubhai Ebrahim, the well known and wealthy Khoja merchant at Cutch Mandvi. The deceased gentleman was the eldest brother of our well known Khoja merchant and mill-owner, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, J.P. Amongst his other charities he established a General Hospital after his own name at Cutch Mandvi, as well as a Musafarkhana and a public sudavrat. The deceased was popular with all classes of people, both rich and poor, and Cutch will acutely feel his loss. He was also greatly respected at the Cutch Durbar. Mr. Datubhai died at the advanced age of 72 years, and leaves behind him two sons, four daughters, a widow and a number of relations to mourn his loss. The Currimbhoy Mill and the Ebrahimbhoy Pobaney Mill will be closed to-day out of respect to his memory.

SUICIDE THROUGH GRIEF.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Cheera Bazaar touching the death of Heerabai, a Hindu widow, aged twenty years, residing with her uncle at Dookar wady, her husband having died of plague in March last. Deceased had been very despondent since the death of her husband and was always crying. On Tuesday evening she partook of her meal and went to bed. About 1 o'clock on the following morning a tenant residing in the same house heard a splash in the well at the back of the house and raised an alarm. The deceased was found missing from her room, and on looking into the well with the aid of a lamp she was seen lying in the water quite motionless. The police were informed and she was hauled up, life being then extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARD		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	12
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	0	0	19
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	0	1	
D	Khetwady	0	0	4
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	18
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	2	1	5
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	3	1	
G	Mahim	0	0	7
	Worlee	3	1	
	Water Division	0	0	6
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		1	4
	Dariasthan		1	
	Maratha		1	
	Total	11	7	78
	Total plague deaths to date	30,139	26,028	

CHOLERA.

Attack 0
Death 1

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 31st May :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Remaining.
Previously reported	152	130	9
Fresh	1	0	1
Total	153	130	10

THE HONOURS LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was not my intention to add to the correspondence on the subject of the honour recently conferred on Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, had it not been for the great astonishment expressed by "Fairplay" in the letter published in your paper of the 30th ultimo. "Fairplay" concludes by denouncing my letter as an "Exhibition of interested sentiments which cannot enhance the Rao Bahadur's reputation." Allow me to state that 'Fairplay' is labouring under the gravest misconception. For how does he conclude that my sentiments are interested? He gives no reason for his absurd conclusion and I take it that he says the thing without exactly knowing why. He however forgets that a citizen may take part in the discussion of a public question in the public papers without being personally interested in the person who is the subject of the discussion. Surely Fairplay could not be ignorant of the undisguised praise bestowed on Rao Bahadur Ellapa in both the English and Vernacular dailies for his many and valuable services in connection with the plague Epidemic during the last 18 months. One need not have interested sentiments in writing about an individual so well known to the public by his generosity and whose claims have been so publicly applauded.

My letter was certainly not intended to enhance the Rao Saheb's reputation, who I may add for the information of Fairplay does not stand in need of my poor services in that behalf, as it is evident from the tone of the letter that it contains only a plain statement of facts which from time to time have been noticed in the public papers. It is very unfair indeed of Fairplay therefore to call my letter an exhibition of interested sentiments.

Fairplay is yet more unfair when he says that it ill-becomes me to cast "insinuations and reflections against the Government" It was Fairplay's duty before making this sweeping assertion against me to have pointed out in what part of my letter I have done so. I am far too deeply indebted to Government to be capable of doing any such thing. If "Fairplay" thinks there are others whose public services have been inadequately rewarded by Government let him espouse their cause and bring their claims to notice; I and many others who have had the opportunity of observing, reading and hearing of Mr. Ellapa's sterling public services rendered to the city in its sorest need and distress, hold the opinion that they have not been adequately rewarded and we are entitled to place our views before the public.—Your, &c.,

Bombay June 1. JUSTICE.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, in a resolution, issues a number of regulations for Burma ports, to prevent rats leaving vessels from infected ports. The general result of the regulations is that vessels shall not come alongside to discharge cargo as at present, but must remain in the stream.

THE outbreak of plague in Calcutta has had one good effect : it has improved the behaviour of the free residents in Port Blair. These people are only allowed to live here so long as they behave themselves well (this rule does not apply to officers in Government employ) ; should they go wrong they are at once deported, presumably to prevent their contaminating the morals of the convicts. Ordinarily they do not care much about this order of deportation, but now, with the possiblility, as they are bluntly told sometimes, of being sent away to India to die of the plague, they prefer to remain. Released codvicts, too, are choosing rather to settle in what they know to be a safe and healthy country, to leaving it for the dangers of the unknown and unhealthy.

As to the political settlement with the Afridis regading the Khyber Pass sufficient time has now surely rlapped for the Government to make up their mind on the points involved. The tribesmen are now concluding their harvesting, and their hands are full. When the crops have been reaped some of the malcontent spirits may begin to make mischief again, particularly if the maliks have had no intimation of the future arrangements proposed by the British authorities.

IT IS, perhaps, a good sign that no frontier news of interest has lately been received. The sniping in the Khyber last week excepted, everything is most peaceful. We trust the Government of India, therefore, will no longer delay the issue of demobilisation orders as regards the Khyber Force, as every day increases the chance of sickness among the troops under canvas. The Viceroy ond his councillors will be incurring a serious responsibility if, contrary to expectation, orders are not issued within the next few days, as the month of June, the hottest in the year, has now come round.

CAPTAIN A. G. MARRABLE and Second Lieutenant G. O. W. Gordon Hall, of the 2nd Battalion, (King's Own) Yorkshire Light Infantry, have each been granted a gratuity of six months' pay on account of the wounds received by them in action while serving with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

THERE have been many foolish rumours current in Calcutta, writes the "Pioneer," since the plague appeared there, and the credulity of the ignorant classes is really amazing. Some of the reports regarding inoculation have been particularly mischievous, and it has been almost impossible to re assure the people. The Burdwan Sanjibani notices one more than usually absurd report. Dr. Haffkine, the discoverer of plague inoculation, is, we are told, a Russian, and his aim is to weaken the British Government by decreasing the population. When the people have been killed off, Russia will have a grand opportunity of invading India. One may laugh at stories of this kind ; but with people who believe that no big railway brige is built without scores of human heads for the foundations of the piers, who look upon the census as a cunning mustering of the women in order to provide wives for soldiers, and who are convinced that patients are stifled in hospital, no exaggeration is too great to be accepted. Practical statesmen administer a country as they find it and there can be no doubt that a campaign againt such a visitation as the plague which might be not only wise but obligatory in the case of an enlightened population, is beset with the most serious difficulties and stumbling blocks in India.

ON Sunday evening at about 5 p.m. there occurred in Jamnagar a serious collapse of a back wall of a Darbari Kothar, resulting in a fatal catastrophe to lives and property. It is reported that the place was being used as a store-house and about 12,000 maunds of bajri were deposited there. The back wall which is a part of the fort surrounding the Darbargadh and which is of a very massive old construction gave way all of a sudden, blocking the road and raizing to the ground a Khavas's house in front thereof. With the collapse of the wall the bajri began to pour forth on the public road, engulfing a number of men then passing along its side. Up to the evening about four men had, on enquiry, been found from the debris and the search was still in progress. Two were in an unconscious state, while the other two are more or less injured.

EVERY report that issues from the Assam Secretariat is still tremulous from the effect of last year's earthquake. In a resolution on the working of dispensaries for the year 1897 the Chief Commissioner notes that the large hospitals at Shillong, Cherra, Sylhet and Gauhati were completely destroyed by the earthquake of June last. A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been sanctioned for rebuilding that at Shillong, and grants of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,000 from provincial revenues towards rebuilding those at Gauhati and Sylhet. Owing to the general unhealthiness of the year the patients attending the hospitals showed a large increase, malarial fever being specially prevalent in the Surma Valley ; kala azar cases also increased, these being 8,459 for 1897. The number of patients treated for malarial fever in the province was 203,816 as compared with 141,582 in 1896. Subscription from natives and Europeans alike fell off, this also being ascribed to the effects of the earthquake. The jails in Assam, again we learn from the Chief Commissioner's resolution for 1897, were all more or less damaged by the earthquake, and though the outer walls are to be built of masonry as before, the Chief Commissioner has directed that the inner partition walls can be built of double bamboo palisading. Ten deaths were caused in Sylhet jail by the fall of buildings, and the hardships endured by the prisoners immediately after the earthquake prejudiced their health to some extent. However, as the whole year was unhealthy in Assam, the mortality, 41-3 per mille, cannot be considered satisfactory.

IT is stated in a Bangalore paper that in consideration of the pre-eminently valuable services rendered by him to the State for a period of 18 years Her Highness the Maharanee-Regent has resolved to accord to Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., Dewan of Mysore and President of the Council of Regency, a gratuity of 4 lakhs of rupees on his retirement from the public service, whenever he decides on taking the latter step.

THE "Pioneer" publishes a striking article entitled "The Revolt against the Vakil Raj," in connection with a recent memorial of the Zemindars of Bengal. It remarks :—It is five years since the expansion of the Legislative Councils took place and the lawyer element mentioned by General Chesney now reigns supreme so far as the elected members are concerned. In the expressive vernacular of the country a "vakil raj" has been established, and its evil effects are becoming more and more apparent. But there have not been wanting signs that the natural leaders of the people, the men of high position, wealth and influence, as opposed to the noisy demagogues of the Congress party, have taken alarm at their own effacement and are now anxious to reassert themselves. Tactics lately followed by the political agitators on the Bengal side have completely alienated the great landholders, of whom the Maharajah of Durbhunga is the chief, and we shall hear no more of their "sympathy with the aims and objects of the Congress."

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH Ootacamund has rarely had its holding capacity more severely taxed than was the case on the afternoon of Saturday when, at 4 o'clock, the wedding ceremony was celebrated of Miss McVittie, the extremely popular daughter of the equally popular Surgeon-General McVittie, with Lieutenant Alexander Thomas Blackwood, of the 2nd Battalion South Stafford Regiment. In order that nothing should be allowed to interfere with the wishes of, to all intents and purposes, the entire station to be present at the function, the day was kept clear of anything like another social engagement. Long before the time appointed for the ceremony, the streets of carriages outside the church in every direction showed that very few who intended to be present other than the actual guests were yet to come. The bride was not long in following the arrival of the bridegroom punctually at 4 o'clock, and the procession moved up the centre aisle to music, which was also played by the organist, Miss Misquith, during the arrival of the earlier guests. The clergy officiating were the Lord Bishop of Madras, his Captain, the Rev. C. H. Pelly and the Rev F. N. Crowther. The service was choral throughout ; the earlier parts being conducted by the Rev. C. H. Pelly and the Rev. F. N. Crowther, the Lord Bishop at the close pronouncing the Benediction.

THE body of the man who committed suicide in a Guildford Hotel, by stabbing himself to the heart with a penknife, a few weeks ago, was identified as that of Dr. Wall, retired from the Indian Medical Staff. He carried out an important work in India in connection with snake bites, and had published works on cholera. He was M. D. of London, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He had lately been suffering from hallucinations. A verdict of "Suicide whilst temporarily insane" was returned at the inquest.

THE following yarn comes from New York :—Browning was once introduced to the Chinese Ambassador—the introducer, who acted also as interpreter, observing that they were both poets. In the course of conversation Browning asked how much poetry His Excellency had written. "Four volumes," he answered. "And what style of poetry does your Excellency cultivate ?" "Chiefly the enigmatical," replied the other. "We felt doubly brothers after that," was Browning's subsequent comment.

ACCORDING to the twelfth issue of Brassey's Nava Annual, we have now 59 first class battleships built and 9 buildings, compared with 14 owned by France and 6 building, Russia having half a dozen in each stage. Of second-class battleships we have 7, and of third-class 20, with none building in either class. France has 8 second-class built and 1 building, and 7 third-class with none building ; Russia, when she has completed her 1 second-class ship building, will have 5 of the type ; of the third-class she has 5, none building. Thus of battleships we have 65, 9 building, against France 36, 7 building, and Russia 22, 7 building. Of the three classes of cruisers, we have 131, 27 building, compared with France's 49, 19 building, and Russia's 14, 4 building. Lord Brassey's deductions certainly are not unsatisfactory to this country, and we might supplement them by saying that, at the recent Spithead review, the speed of the battleships averaged about 17 1-2 knots, and that of the cruisers about 19 1-2 knots ; while, with the exception of about 12 of the vessels—165 were present—all had been designed and completed in some eight years.

A NEW and important use has been found for the May meetings. They are becoming an infallible cure for insomnia. Ladies and gentlemen troubled with this exhausting affliction find instant relief at these excellently somniferous gatherings. While the Archbishop of Canterbury was delivering an oration in praise of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and even before the Primate had finished speaking, Sir Richard Temple had (according to the "Westminster Gazette") gently subsided into slumbers soft, and during the address of the following speaker Bishop Barry followed Sir Richard's example. The applause at the close of Dr. Mylne's address aroused the rector of Piccadilly for a while, but when Bishop Goulburn had got half-way through the statistics of his Australian diocese the soporific influences had become terribly contagious, and the remarkable spectacle was revealed of the Primate, Bishop Barry, Sir R. Temple, and Mr. J. G. Talbot, all asleep in a row. Only the happy collapse of an umbrella on the platform prevented the Bishop of Winchester from joining the goodly company of slumberers.

THE New York "Journal" publishes an interview which its representative had with Mrs. McKinley at White House. Replying to the question whether, notwithstanding the fact that the United States was at war with Spain, Queen Christina in her opinion deserved the sympathy of American women. Mrs. McKinley said, "Sentimentally, and as women, perhaps we do sympathise with the Queen in her unfortunate position. As Americans, our sympathies are surely all with our own people." Mrs. McKinley paused a moment, and then added : "The Queen's position is certainly a most trying one, especially for a woman who has sworn to guard the inheritance of her son. She may not understand the true situation, and, from the recently-published interview with her, I imagine that she does not. If Queen Christina knew the Americans better and appreciated the spirit in which the United States is proceeding, she might understand the justification for our acts."

A GOOD story is told, of the present Master of the Charterhouse during his reign as head master of the school at Godalming. An amateur farmer in the neighbourhood was showing Cannon Haig Brown over his model farm, and as they issued from the piggeries which were built in the style of a Chinese pagoda, the proud owner observed : "You see I study architecture even where my pigs are concerned." The Canon sniffed a little unkindly. "Yes, I see," he observed, "pagoda outside, and pig-odour inside."

AN invention by which it is claimed that the novice can mount a bicycle without so much as a "by-your-leave" from a teacher, ride without any of those pedal-losing eccentricities of the beginner, and at full speed, without the slightest danger of falling off, is called the cycle railway, and is to begin running at Blackpool on Whit Monday. When the new railway is completed there will be two tracks running along the beach at Blackpool, connecting the picturesque grounds near the gipsy encampment with the lawn in front of Uncle Tom's Cabin. On this railway some fifty bicycles—singles, tandems, and even heavy machines capable of carrying four riders—will be placed at the disposition of riders of both sexes. The track of wood or steel is formed by two rails, about three feet apart. Attached to the bicycles in front of each wheel by means of arched steel forks secured to the framework of the machine, are cross bars stretching from one rail to the other. At the ends of these cross bars are wheels which run in the grooves of the rails, thus permitting the bicycles to run freely along the track, while at the same time maintaining them in the upright position. The new invention is intended to compete with switch-backs, merry-go-rounds, and such other devices familiar at seaside and summer resorts.

SIGNS are not wanting that the pendulum which swung lately in the direction of economy, by the abolition of many of the numerous school "colours" worn at Eton and other schools, may shortly swing back again. The experience of the football season of 1897-98 has shown that interest in the game has largely decreased at one large public school in consequence of the diminution of distinguishing ribands. How could it be otherwise ? Who that has been at a public school does not recollect the thrill of interest that passed through chapel or class room as this or that fortunate recipient of "colours" appeared, "sporting" them for the first time ? The whisper, crystallising as it passed from bench to bench : "Jones has got his colours," constituted the proudest moment in Jones's life. He may live to be Prime Minister, but the day when he wore his school colours for the first time will always remain in memory the proudest of his life. And the schoolcolours are but the apex of a pyramid of honour. An equally delicious joy awaited him when he got his House colours, or even when, in very juvenile glory, he paraded the few inches of riband which showed that he had been considered good enough for his House's third eleven. In a school where there may be, say, ten houses, and separate "colours" were bestowed on every grade of distinction in every sport, the total amount of money spent in ribands was, of course, large; but is the economy which has recently been effected in this respect worth the cost of it ?

THE annual report of the French Society of Dramatic Authors, of which M. Victorien Sardou is President, bears testimony to the love of the Parisians for theatrical entertainments. Paris and its suburbs, with at the outside three million inhabitants, paid last year in fees to dramatic authors about 98,364*l.* sterling, while the whole of the rest of France, with say thirty-five million inhabitants, only paid 37,757*l.* French dramatic authors in the same period received under copyright treaties 11,473*l.* in fees from foreign theatres and music halls.

THE Kingdom of Saxony is described by a German medical journal as an Eldorado for quacks. The annual report of the Saxon National Medical College for 1896 states that in that year no fewer than 745 quacks, naked and not ashamed, flourished in that happy land. This number was greater by 42 than that given for the previous year. The total number of legally qualified medical practitioners in Saxony for the corresponding period was 1,761, so that approximately there was one quack to every two regular doctors. In certain districts, however, such as Zittau, Kamenz, Rochlitz, Annaberg, and Glachau, the quacks, outnumbered the doctors. Of the 745 quacks, 163 were women. Of the special "lines" of quackery the most numerously represented was "nature healing," which was professed by 220 persons ; then came "sympathy," with 106 exponents, homœopathy with 97, massage with 72, "magnetism" with 46, and tapeworm-curing with 19. One enterprising gentleman makes a speciality of illumination of the cavities of the body with the electric light.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made :—

3rd Bengal Infantry—2nd-Lieutenant E. F. Holland, Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

36th Sikhs—Lieutenant E. F. Knox, Wing Officer, on probation, 16th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

39th Garhwal Rifles—2nd-Lieutenant D. I. Shuttleworth, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, is transferred in the same capacity.

1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles—Major F. P. Hutchinson, Wing Commander, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, to be second in Command, vice Major Judge, killed in action. Captain L. W. Shakespear, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, to be Wing Commander vice Captain Macintyre, transferred to the 2nd Battalion, and to remain seconded whilst employed with the Assam Military Police. Captain J. Fisher, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, pro tem, vice Captain Shakespear. Lieutenant D. M. Watt, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Captain Robinson, died of wounds. Lieutenant E. H. Sweet, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, to be Wing Officer, vice Fisher.

2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkka Rifles—Captain D. C. F. MacIntyre, Wing Commander, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Hutchinson.

5th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant A. W. F. Knox, 19th Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

1st Madras Lancers—Lieutenant C. E. S. Cox, Wiltshire Regiment, to be Officiating Squadron Officer.

14th Madras Infantry—Lieutenant I. A. Keble, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Madras Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity.

THE undermentioned officers have passed the examination and are tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel : Major S. Ringwood, East Surrey Regiment ; Major B. F. Holme, East Kent Regiment.

THE following officer has passed the examination and is tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a native regiment : Major P. M. Carpendale, 21st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. G. Lydiard, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside in India on vacating the command of the 1st Bengal Infantry.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 1ST OF JUNE, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M ○ and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·570	E	4	105·6	84·5	46	..	...	—0·01
Sirsa	29·561	SW	6	114·3	88·5	31	..	...	—0·01
Delhi	29·6 6	ESE	8	112·7	82·0	49	..	..	—0·03
Agra	29·612	SE	7	105·5	85·9	51	..	...	—0·01
Cawnpore	29·649	ESE	7	101·5	80·1	55	..	..	...
Allahabad	29·641	E	14	100·1	79·3	61	..	..	—0·02
Jhansi	29·610	E	3	111·2	88·2	48	..	..	—0·01
Jacobabad	29·521	SE	7	118·5	85·5	58	..	..	...
Karachi	29·703	W	14	94·4	82·0	74	..	..	...
Jeypore	29·649	W	8	112·3	84·9	51	..	..	—0·01
Ajmere	29·674	NW	14	106·4	85·0	49	..	..	—0·02
Deesa	29·746	W	18	101·4	79·0	67	..	..	—0·01
Ahmedabad	29·77	WSW	5	108·8	79·6	64	..	..	...
Bhuj	29·747	WSW	22	95·3	78·9	70	..	..	...
Rajkot	29·761	SSW	16	105·9	75·7	67	..	..	—0·01
Ghadechi	29·774	SW	16	108·2	76·8	65	..	..	...
Veraval	29·773	WSW	9	85·6	81·8	86	..	..	...
Neemuch	29·725	WSW	7	104·9	79·1	60	..	..	—0·02
Indore	29·738	NW	9	103·1	78·1	53	..	..	—0·09
Saugor	29·632	W	3	109·1	83·6	55	..	..	—0·03
Jubbulpore	29·594	WNW	8	113·0	86·1	24	..	..	—0·07
Hoshangabad	29·679	W	5	110·1	84·2	36	..	..	—0·06
Khandwa	29·718	NW	15	107·2	8·6	50	..	..	—0·09
Raipur	29·609	WSW	9	107·0	86·0	37	..	..	—0·07
Nagpur	29·653	W	11	111·2	86·5	28	..	..	...
Amraoti	29·677	WNW	12	110·4	81·3	36	..	..	...
Akola	29·703	NW	11	108·2	83·9	31	..	..	...
Surat	29·78	SW	8	96·2	79·	6	..	..	...
Malegaon	29·728	WSW	13	103·8	74·1	60	..	..	...
Bombay	29·832	W	8	91·9	83·	74	..	..	...
Poona	29·803	WSW	17	100·0	72·4	56	..	..	...
Ahmednagar	29·762	NW	1	104·3	71·9	26	..	..	...
Aurangabad	29·746	WNW	5	104·0	76·2	45	..	..	...
Sholapur	29·765	NW	13	103·7	77·9	29	..	..	—0·10
Ratnagiri	29·80	NNW	5	93·4	81·8	68	..	..	—0·60
Belgaum	29·815	WNW	14	92·2	70·5	82	..	..	—0·19
Goa	29·826	NNW	6	91·0	82·4	81	..	..	...
Karwar	29·808	NW	5	99·8	82·	77	0·04	00·1	—0·30
Mangalore	29·800	Calm	2	89·8	79·1	44	..	..	—0·79
Calicut	29·795	NW	8	92·7	81·0	73	..	..	—0·67
Cochin	29·787	N	M	89·5	80·6	83	..	..	—0·76
Bangalore	29·824	WSW	5	89·8	70·8	86	..	..	—0·18
Secunderabad	29·666	WSW	6	101·2	81·8	85	..	..	—0·11
Masulipatam	29·760	SSE	11	101·	83·0	71	..	..	—0·09
Bellary	29·776	W	6	98·2	78·3	48	..	..	—0·07
Cuddapah	29·749	NW	L	107·3	78·9	63	..	..	—0·14
Madras	29·754	S	5	93·0	79·5	80	..	..	—0·05
Coimbatore	29·789	S	1	92·4	75·6	80	..	..	—0·04
Trichinopoly	29·742	ESE	4	104·6	82·7	61	..	..	—0·06
Negapatam	29·758	S	13	95·5	82·9	74	..	..	—0·05
Colombo	29·77-	SW	4	91·0	81·0	81	..	..	—03,5
Aden	29·675	S	9	93·3	85·0	77	..	..	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly at Delhi, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Karwar, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Ghadechi, Vsraval, Indore Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Bombay. Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary and Madras, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Mysore and along the Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Mangalore. Gradients are moderately steep to slight, Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Akola and Neemuch, 22 at Ajmere and 18 at Khandwa and Amraoti. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 118○ at Jacobabad and the lowest 71○ at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Jeypore, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Madras. A few drops of rain have fallen at Karwar. Fine weather with passing clouds prevails over nearly the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Wednesday :—The Barometer has risen everywhere, most in the north-west. The shallow storm over Madras had disappeared but otherwise pressure conditions are generally similar to those reported yesterday. Barometer reads above normal except in Ceylon and Tenasserim. Winds are southerly over bay, easterly in Northern India and between west and north ; elfewhere, force has fallen, suddenly at Bombay, but fresh winds continue to be reported at head of Bay and strong winds over north Bombay and Central parts of the country. Mean temperature is low over Bengal, the Gangetic plain and Madras Coast districts, and higher than usual elsewhere ; the greatest deficieney is 11○ at Dharbhanga that grebtest excess nine degrees at Multan. thunder showers have fallen fairly generally over Burma, Bengal and Assam, but elsewhere weather practically rainless. The principal rainfall amounts are two and three quarter inches at Minbu, two inches at Bogra, and one and a half inches at Jessore. Calm prevails at Tenasserim, northerthy Breezes on the west Coast of India and very light South-west winds at Colombo, hence at present there are no monsoou conditions on Indian coasts.

A VERY chheap and easily prepared disinfectant is lime water. If wash is laid iu saturated lime water, it must be be left therein for forty-eight hours to insure a total extermination of all germs. If one desires to get the wasb disinfected after twenty-four hours, it must be previously rinsed off in supersaturated lime water and left to remain in it for some time ; then it is put in fresh lime water and left therein for twenty-four hours Wool is very uufavourably changed in colour and firmness by treatment with lime water, while linen and cotton are not at all affected as regards collour; linen doos not loose any of its firmness, cotton very little. Hence woollen goods should not be disinfected with lime water, ofcourse the lime water must not be very strong.

GENERAL WEYLER'S ROMANCE.

MARRIED TO A BEAUTIFUL PEASANT GIRL.

THE romantic story of General Weyler's marriage is told by a correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The famous Spanish officer had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was in command of a crack infantry regiment, when he fell deeply in love with a singularly beautiful girl—like himself, a native of one of the Balearic Isles—of humble origin, being the daughter of respectable, hard-working peasants. She had not even been taught to read or write. Weyler did not disclose his matrimonial projects to his family and friends while making every preparation for carrying them into execution. Twenty-four hours, however, before the time fixed for the celebration of the wedding ceremony, the officers of his regiment received from him written requests to meet him at a certain church-door early on the following morning. At the hour indicated they found him awaiting them near the main entrance, and when they had gathered round him, in a respectful semicircle he addressed them as follows :—

Brother officers, none of my people know that I am to be married this morning. I did not tell them for reasons of by own, mainly because I detest useless discussion. But I was not going to the altar on my wedding-day unless accompanied thither by my good comrades. So I asked you to stand by me as witnesses and friends. And I want you to take note of what I shall do when the officiating priest shall have united me to my young bride.

This terse speech was hailed with cordial acclamations, and the military cortege filed into the church at the heels of their commanding officer, eager to give him their full support and countenance, and not a little curious as to the eventual denouement of the Colonel's mystery.

At the conclusion of the religious ceremony, and after all the military witnesses had signed the register, Weyler left the church with his wife on his arm and, followed by his officers, marched her off to a neighbouring convent, where he delivered her into the charge of the lady abbess and took leave of her with soldierly abruptness, displayng no emotion whatsoever. Then, turning to his comrades, he said, "Queridos hermanos, I have merried this maiden because I love her and she loves me. She has had no education, and therefore is not at present fit to associate on equal terms with your mothers, wives, and sisters, or to figure in society as the wife of your colonel ; so I have arranged that she will remain for two years under the care of these worthy nuns, who will teach her all she ought to learn and eventually turn her out a credit to the regiment. During the interim I shall not disturb her studies by my visits, though she is mine and I am hers, Have I done right ? (The answer may be taken for granted.) "Then come along, and let us all go to breakfast." The result, it is said, came up, to expestation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hildawell, 1,609 tons, Captain W R Willis, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE s s Arotus, 1,8?5 tons, Captain W Kirkwood, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Fiume, 11th May in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mohammadi, 1,252 tons, Captain A Erikson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mussawa 22nd May with a cargo of specie and 4 deck passengers.

THE s s Jubedas 2,133 tons, Captain J F Tyndall, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Mussowah 22nd May in ballast and five deck passengers. The Vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons Captain T M Whitehead will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr Abdool bin Nasan, Dr Damoder Dharamsee, Mr Cassam Doy, Mr Abros bin Abdoola, Mr Hajee Mahomed Khadan, Mr Abool Razak, Mr Abdula Wahab, Mr Salim bin Abdulla and 65 deck.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Oceanien, 2,080 tons. Capain R Schmitz, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Duport, and Mother, Mr Lechesse, Mr Duval, Miss T Train, Mr L Benet, Mr Yanpon, Fathers Penocaud, Combes, Pelawathgues, Mr s Onna, Mr Marton, Mo C de Santos, Mr Mr B de Santos, Mr Lopes, Fathers Huchot, Maulin Dr E White, Father Laisne, and 19 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Heighington	1827	Mahan	Naples		K N & Co
C H	Bolckow	930	Bennett	Aden	2-6	B N P S N Co
G	B q E Abbey	1613	Barron			Captain
H & J	Ethelaida	1705	Newton	Hull	3-6	T M & Co
K	Delmar	1511	Williams	T & Venice	2-6	Bombay Co
L	Wilderspool	1804	Day			K N & Co
M	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)			H C Joosub
N	Wardna	2563	Anderson	Zanzibar	2-6	M M & Co
O	Ethelbrytha	1985	willis	Liverpool		J M & Co
P	Algoa	4897	Hansford	Antwerp	NF	K N & Co
Q	Wissmann	286	Saulin	Zanzibar	3-6	F Heyer
R	King Arthur	1047	Owen	Massowa	2-6	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Satrunjee	517	Budroo			S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Tropic	2340	Barber	Marseilles		J M & Co
2	Naples	1559	Harrison	Hull	9-6	K N & Co
3	City of Perth	2593	Wilson	Antwerp	4-6	F F & Co
4	Plympton	1850	Page	Genoa	10-6	K N & Co
5	Coromandle	2783	Tillard	Caina	29-6	P & O Co
6	Oceanien	2084	Schmitz	China	2-6	M M & Co
8	Montauk	1914	Towaley	Genoa	1-6	J M & Co
9	Azamore	1989	Sullivan	Havre	2-6	K N & Co
10	Burdon	1951	Wilson	Liverpool		Bombay Co
13	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	4-6	P & O Co
15	Manningtry	1757	Traylor	Hamburg		J M & Co
16	Woodbigh	1697	Milburn	Dunkirk	7-6	Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	4-6	M M & Co
E	Ras Elba	1769	Moore	Marseilles		W & A & Co
R	Kongalf	486	Thinn			J M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dockat Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14"3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 14"30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Jubeda s	Tyndall	Mussowa, May 22
June. 1	Arotus s	Kirkwood	Fiume, May 11
	Mohammadi s	Erikson	Mussowa, May 22

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperatrix s	Rasswich	Trieste, &c
	H M S Redbreast	Travers	Colombo

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Oceanien, Schmitz, for China, &c

" Khandalla, Whitehead, for Persian Gulf

The steamer Nawab, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c :—

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

May 29—Steamer Kistna

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Burdon s—500 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—5 pots rosa oil, Ebrahim Abdoolally

FOR HULL.

Naples s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers

Ethelaida s—101 cwts myrabollams, Wagji Bacher ; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey

FOR ANTWERP.

Algoa s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 500 bales hemp John Skirshind and Co ; 300 bales hemp, Purshotom Bhumjee ; 13,014 cwts rapeseed, 2,001 cwts linseed, 8,094 cwts poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5,000 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts rapeseed, 3,575 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Brothers ; 14,400 cwts wheat, 8,036 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Manningtry s—890 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Woodleigh s—2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wilderspool s—21,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers

Tropic s—4,000 cwts poppy seed, Nansie Khairaj and Co

FOR NAPLES.

Heighinton s—56 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceanien s—19 3-4 cwts aloes, Quan Lun Evoo

FOR KOBE.

Tenshin Maree s—3820 bales cot on, Gaddum and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co

PAPERHANGING by Machine is a German invention The arrangement used is provided with a rod, upon which the roll of paper is placed. A paste receptacle with a brushing arrangement is attached in such a manner that the paste is applied automatically on the back of the paper. The end of the wall-paper is fixed at the bottom of the wall, and the implement rises on the wall and only needs to be set by one workmeah. While the wall-paper unrolls, and provided with paste, is held against the wall, an elastic roller follows on the outside, which presses it firmly to the wall. When the wall-paper has reached the top, the workman pulls a cord, whereby it is cut off from the remainder on the roll.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8, No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving Inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

PRINCESS LIQUEUR WHISKY.—The most delicious WHISKY ever imported to India. Rs. 30 per dozen. Rs. 28 for 3 dozen and upwards. From Messrs. D. BYRAMJEE & Co., Mody Bay, Goa Street, Bombay.

NEW CAPS.—Smart Styles, Gent's Tweed Caps, Silk Lined, the best and latest patterns.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED An Experienced ENGINEER to Superintend Hydraulic Cotton Presses and Ginning Factories, a Parsee or Native Gentleman preferred. He must understand thoroughly the working of all the Machinery. Apply stating terms to Messrs. HARMUKHROY GOBIND RAM, Cotton Merchants, Khurja, N. W. P.

WANTED An Experienced DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to The EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, River Indus District, Karachi.

ENGINE BOILER, WANTED HORIZONTAL H. P. Engine Cylinder Dial 16 stroke 30" or 32" boiler 24' by 7' or 28' by 6' and 90 to 100 lbs. pressure, Prices and particulars to "M," care of this paper.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS, Mazagon, RE-OPENS, MONDAY, June 6th. Terms on application to HEAD MASTER of Boys' School, or Sister in charge of Girls' School.

TO LET.—3 Large OFFICE ROOMS, on FIRST FLOOR of No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, with possession on 1st June 1898. Rent Rupees 210 or the whole FIRST FLOOR at Rupees 300 per month, from 1st July 1898.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lbs Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—New Furnishing SHOW ROOMS NOW OPEN.—Hornby Road.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

BRACELET KEYLESS WATCHES for Ladies. In Silver, Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. In Gold, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Anna 1. To be had at this Office.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FOR the highest and best class of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay, Hydraulic Lift always available.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MANGOES! Bombay MANGOES ALPHONSO Rs. 12 and PYREE Rs. 8 per 100, each kind. Apply sharp to TUKINA, Bazaar Agent, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts, Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Major R. OWEN, Military Secretary, J. J. HEATON, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary, Surgeon-Major H. MARTIN, Medical Officer, Captain B. J. T. LEVETT, A.D.C., Captain A. D. YOUNG, A.D.C., which cannot be DELIVERED at Bombay by 9 p.m. on 5th June 1898, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until 25th June, 1898, when they should be addressed to GANESHKHIND.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Mahableshwar, 24th May, 1898.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PEREECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows:—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their worldwide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 2, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

CHUBB'S SAFE
IN
GLASGOW FIRE.

52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.

MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consistisng of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.......................... Rs. 6,
packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

THE Home as well as the Local Markets being closed, the former for the Whitsuntide, and the latter for the Mohorrum holiday, we have this evening no fresh news to chronicle.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	3 1-16

Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-16
Bar Silver	26 7-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart left here 29th evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's stermer Sumatra arrived here, from Colombo, yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia arrived here, from Bombay, 29th morning.

ADEN, MAY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 1.

French mail steamer Indus from China arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.
Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.
Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.
Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.
Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haitu are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.
Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government.
Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to delay.
Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States:—
(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.
(2) In code or cipher to and from the West Indies, Venezuela, and Brazil except Government telegrams other than Spanish telegrams named above.
(3) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.
Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagowestchensk.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Manyuen and Tingyueh.
Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st June, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	1	2	49 p.m.	...	13
Suez	1	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 1st June, 1898.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	40	...	1
" Karachi	...	19	...	1
" Madras	...	28	...	1

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 21st May, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	983	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	47,005	38,454	18,551	...	72,314	...
Goods	1,66,214	1,03,960	62,254	...	2,21,578	...
Other earnings	7,635	6,252	1,383	...	38,187	...
Total for week	2,20,854	1,48,666	72,188	...	...	...
Aggregate	29,83,478	26,51,399	...	...	3,32,079	...

P. D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	500	...	700
Or per mile of Railway	12	29	...	41
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	2,603	7,759	137	10,499
Total for 19 weeks	2,803	8,259	137	11,199
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	227	927	1	1,155
Per mile of Ry. do.	13	51	..	67
Total to corresponding date do.	6,045	10,591	69	16,705

Increase for the week ....Rs. 455
Ditto to date .... " 5,506

R. M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th May 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	4,30,000	4,000	5,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	257	2	331
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	18,73,366	54,94,349	90,707	74,58,422
Total for 19 weeks	19,93,366	59,24,349	94,707	80,12,422
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,06,420	2,47,446	6,533	3,60,399
Per mile of Ry. do.	63	148	4	215
Total to corresponding date do.	22,03,982	48,17,345	1,09,966	71,31,293

Increase for the week..........Rs. 1,93,601
Ditto to date .... " 8,81,129

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 31st May, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·743
Temperature of the Air..........degrees	87·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·703
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	91·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·3
General Directions of wind*	WSW, SSW, S, SSW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*..........miles	232

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 31.

10 p.m.	81·3

WEDNESDAY.—JUNE 1.

6 a.m.	83·4
10 a.m.	87·9
2 p.m.	90·1
4 p.m.	90·2

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DYMOND—May 31, at Mazagon James Dymond Head Master of St Peter's Boys School aged 63, R I P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SATTHIANADHAN—KRISHNAMMA—May 25, at St Mary's, Masulipatam, Samuel Satthianadhan, Madras Educational Department, to Kamala Ratnam, eldest daughter of O S R Krishnamma, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, Masulipatam.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1898.

WITH a promptitude that deserves recognition the final report on the Famine of 1896-97, bearing date 23rd May, 1898, has been issued to the public on June 1st. The instructions of the Government of India in September last directed that the preparation of the report for each Province should stand over until scarcity had disappeared. Unfortunately relief works, though on a small scale, are still required in the district of Sholapur, and it is apprehended that some may require to be again undertaken in Ahmednagar and Poona, and possibly in Bijapur. The crops in parts of these districts were poor owing to the insufficiency of the early rains. The plentiful rain of September and October was followed by a total absence of rain in November and December which blighted the jowari crop over the greater part of the area. It is therefore necessary to be ready to take measures to re-open works in parts of those districts. But throughout the Deccan generally the famine is practically at an end, and it is possible to compare the results of the visitations with those of the famine of 1876-77 in the same districts. The affected area in the earlier famine was 34,183 square miles; in that just come to end 46,004. The affected population in the one case was just under eight millions, in the other a very little more than nine. The famine of 1896-97 was due to failure of crops in the tracts affected; the rainfall of the four previous years had been fair. The monsoon of 1896, set in regularly at the usual time and the June sowings had been well begun. In July and August the down pour was extraordinarily heavy; there were floods which destroyed the crops in many places in the plains, and in the hill tracts swept away the embankments that sustain the soil on which the crops are sown. Resowing became necessary. The rains ceasing prematurely, the autumn crops were blighted, and the December rains failing the cold weather crops were a complete failure. There was a decrease in the output in five million acres and the net decrease in the area under jowari and bajri was 2,066,000 acres. There was an almost total failure of crops in Bijapur, while the other districts varied in the outturn from eight per cent. of the normal in Sholapur to 37·5 per cent. in Dharwar. The agriculturists lost one crore and eight hundred and thirty lakhs of rupees, estimating the deficit at the average prices. It is unfortunately impossible to make a close comparison with 1876-77, but the conclusion arrived at is that the extent of crop failure in the recent famine was quite as great as in the former. A small area of irrigated land in Sholapur, mostly belonging to comparatively wealthy people, raised the average output, but the dry crop land did not yield one sixteenth of the ordinary output, and in two talukas there was no grain at all. In some hill areas usually considered famine proof, the failure was complete.

The rise in prices reached famine point much sooner than in 1876-77, owing to causes unconnected with the failure of the crops in the Deccan. There had been a succession of bad harvests in the North-West, and threatened famine there caused excessive exports of grain from the Deccan in 1895-96 and the drain continued up to September in the latter year, the satisfactory rains of June and July giving promise of a good harvest. When north-east rains failed there was no reserve of grain in the Deccan by the middle of November there was famine. Jowari ordinarily selling at from 38 to to 45 lbs. the rupee, was selling at 18 lbs. the rupee. The prolongation of the later famine was caused by the early rains of 1897 being more scanty than that in 1877. While the causes producing distress were not less, but greater in the later than in the earlier famine, the extent of relief granted was not quite so great, but it was in many respects more effective, and the suffering of the affected classes of the population was distinctly less. The number of people on relief works in November, 1876, was four times the number in November, 1896, and it increased rapidly until January, 1877, when the civil works being found too attractive there was a reduction of wages, leading to a strike, with the disastrous result that great bodies of people wandered aimlessly about the country going anywhere rather than to relief works, resulting in a heavy mortality. Works were only opened in 1896, when demand for employment at famine rates was established by test works at which the rates laid down in the code were paid. In Belgaum and Satara and in Kolaba and Ratnagiri the people refused to work at these rates; but elsewhere the numbers on the relief works steadily increased up to April, many people coming from the Nizam's dominions and other Native States to get the famine wages. Several officers represented to Government that the wages were too liberal, attracting people not in actual need of relief. That belief, the report states, appeared to have been based on the possession of some evidence of some property by some of the labourers and also by the occasional saving of the famine wage. That protest was no doubt due in a reminiscence of the draconian rule laid down in the famine campaign of the seventies that the possession of a brass or copper cooking utensil, or two annas worth of silver in a child's bangle was a bar to relief. That was never the idea of the Bombay Government. Neither Sir Philip Wodehouse, nor General Sir Michael Kennedy who formulated the Bombay system, had any sympathy with the extreme rigour that followed on the Bengal side, as a reaction to the lavish distribution of relief in Behar a few years before. It is satisfactory to find the Bombay Government still prefer the sensible middle course, free from waste on the one side as from hardness on the other. On this subject the report speaks out with welcome frankness and decision. His Excellency the Governor says:—"The Governor in Council has no sympathy with the theory that nobody who has any other resource left should be received on a relief work. Such a doctrine could not be carried into effect without much cruelty and loss of life. It is most desirable and in the end conducive to economy that people who cannot live through the period of famine without aid from the State should resort to the works before their resources are entirely exhausted, and have their small savings still available for utilization when they are resuming their ordinary occupation. Nor can the Governor in Council accept the view that the scale of wages is on the whole much in excess of what is needed for the preservation of health. It was settled in the light of the experience gained in 1877. While prices are comparatively low, it is less favourable for adult males and working children than the scale of that year and *prima facie* cannot be extravagant. The equity of making the entire wage dependent on the price of food and work performed cannot be questioned. Experience has shown that the payments for the work are sufficient to maintain the labourers in good health, and many preferred to accept the minimum ration rather than work for more. In some cases where people on the works were fined, so as to reduce their earnings below the value of that ration, their condition deteriorated, and the inference is that these people at any rate had no other resources, and that the lowest wage was sufficient to preserve their strength but little more than sufficient. There is indeed no doubt that the rations are less than the people are accustomed to, but it is probable that they ordinarily eat more than they need for the preservation of health, and in some cases the labourers were able to get inferior grain at a lower rate than that of the staple food, while those of the lowest castes supplemented their diet with the flesh of the cattle which died. So far as savings were made out of wages, they could have been made only when these aids to their sustenance were forthcoming. The private employers who complained of inability to obtain labour at the ordinary rates, seem to have overlooked the fact that in most places these rates represented much less than half the food which they would represent when prices are normal." How wide is the distance between those enlightened and human principles, and those that formed the foundation of policy of the seventies and obtained such vogue until Lord Salisbury gave it its quietus by the weigthy observation haggling over the ration deprived the benevolence of Government of all grace.

The principle laid down by Sir Michael Kennedy, that for every four annas of public money laid out on relief works the public are entitled to four annas in works of permanent utility—a principle embodied in the Famine Code—has been carried out as far as practicable. While it may be necessary at the outset to provide relief works on a small scale near the homes of the people, when the pressure increases, concentration of labour on works of importance—embankments for railways, tanks, and the like has the double advantage of providing a distance-test for those seeking employment, and getting large works constructed likely to be of permanent value to the State. The number of possible railways is after all limited; and the construction of tanks in many cases involves heavy expenditure for the acquisition of land far in excess of the amount expended on such works on the famine-stricken. In the first instance the only available alternative were the construction and repair of roads, and the provision of metal for the maintenance of important highways in future years. It was soon found that the breaking of stones was proceeding at a rate that gave a supply far beyond all reasonable requirements. Besides, in the absence of close supervision, abuses were sure to occur, and many people came upon the works who were in no immediate need of relief. Concentration was insisted on as far as circumstances permitted. The people in the hill tracks preferred to starve in their solitudes, rather than go comparatively a short distance to large relief works. These people were doubly sufferers, for they were deprived of their usual resource of seeking employment in Bombay by the plague raging in this city. Yet they refused to go to works opened for their benefit as near to their villages as might be. The Forest Department devised work for many of them in the erection of boundary marks and and work of general utility. Special measures were also taken to meet the case of weavers and other artizans unable to do rough work. While the Government and its officers were straining every nerve to help the people over a time of great suffering, the some clever fellows thought the moment propitious to send about agents to tell the people that under the Famine Code no one need pay the land assessment and landowners were warned not to say anything. In some districts not a pie was paid, even by the well-to-do, and it became necessry to meet this attempt to raise a "No rent" agitation by extra strictness in testing claims for suspension which was probably what the agitators really desired. The report forms a goodly valume dealing with the famine in all its aspects.

IN the paper on the recent epidemics of plague in Bombay which, on the invitation of the Geographical Society of Manchester, Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., was to read at the Owens College on May 19th, our late member of Government compares some of the incidents of the visitation of 1896-97 with those of the second epidemic in reference more especially to the conditions which seem to exercise an influence on the growth of epidemics. His remarks are of great interest at a time when we are all asking whether another plague visitation is likely to befall us after the rains. Mr. Birdwood points out that the first epidemic was checked in July 1897, but was never really stamped out, and so long as the plague lingered in sporadic form in a densely crowded city there was the danger of its re-appearing as a malignant epidemic whenever the conditions favourable to its growth should present themselves. The course of mortality in both epidemics points clearly to climatic influence as a controlling factor in their development, duration and decline. The climatic conditions are evidently favourable in Bombay during the driest months of the years, that is in the cold weather; the conditions then being similar to those of a hot and dry English autumn. Though the plague was present in London for eighty-four years in the period between 1543 and 1679, only six of these years were characterised by serious epidemics. These were hot and dry years and the epidemics were at their worst in the autumn. Unfortunately human effort cannot control such influences of season and climate; but such local and personal conditions as lower the general public health and predispose people to attack can and ought to be fought against. Some of these conditions are undoubtedly present in Bombay; and the proposals for dealing with them to which the Bombay Government has recently given legal effect in the Bill which is now awaiting the assent of the Governor-General were to be explained by Mr. Birdwood to his audience. Those proposals, he points out, obviously have an interest far beyond the limits of Bombay. Dr. Simpson strongly expressed the opinion, (in the discussion on the paper which Mr. Birdwood read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts in February last,) that the Bombay epidemic of 1896-97 was an expanding epidemic, favoured indeed by local conditions, but acting independently of these. If his views are sound—and he speaks with authority;—if Bombay is merely a halting place in the westward march of the plague and a possible base for a fresh advance by sea or by land, then the methods which may be adopted here to completely stamping out the disease before it can re-appear as epidemic in the cold weather of 1898-99 must be of the gravest concern to the whole civilized world. The whole question is one of the most important which the proposed Plague Conference can possibly discuss.

THE attention paid to Piper Findlater by enterprising music-hall managers appears to have been no less pressing than that of the marriageable ladies of varying ages and conditions in life, who have made proposals of marriage to him. Having been invalided from the Army with the V.C. pinned to his breast by the Queen-Empress herself, the hero of Dargai was contended for by rival caterers for the amusement of the public. He was bid for an Australian syndicate but the Alhambra management succeeded in obtaining his services. No doubt nearly every public hoarding in London proclaimed the fact that, Piper Findlater would play on his bagpipes the stirring notes with which he cheered the Highlanders up the heights of Dargai, and equally of course the hero of that memorable scene would prove an attraction. The other music-halls are doubtless very pleased that Lord Wolseley has held that such an exhibition of a brave soldier on the Alhambra stage at a shilling a head is not conducive to the best interests of the Army, and he has written or tell the ex-piper that "it is not in consonance with the traditions of the British Army." Findlater is not a freak of nature, or a prize-fighter to be put on show, and at the request of Lord Wolseley his brief career on the stage has come to an end. Perhaps now that this profession is closed to him, Findlater half regrets that he allowed the offers of marriage from wealthy spinsters to go by. But no doubt if this is so, some of his suitors would be willing to repeat their offers.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON, second Presidency Magistrate, having proceeded home on six months' leave, Mr. W. Webb, who acts for him, presided at the Mazagon Police Court. Mr. P. H. Dastoor, the Acting Third Magistrate, presided at the Esplanade Police Court.

RELYING on the prognostications of the Indian Meteorological Department, writes the "Ceylon Times" of May 27, we anticipated the burst of the monsoon on the 25th, and here is the 27th, and it has not come yet to relieve us from prickly heat and other attendant ills of the hot weather season. Signs of its early approach are not wanting, it is true, but the thing itself is wanting still. It is to be hoped it will not differ its arrival till the end of next week, for it would then spoil the Monsoon races which at present promise to be very successful.

AMONGST the passengers who left Bombay yesterday morning by the Austrian Lloyd's steamship Imperatrix, was Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, who has proceeded to Europe on six months' furlough. Before Mr. Hamilton left the Mazagon Police Court on Tuesday afternoon, the whole of the Court's establishment assembled in his chamber and decorated the Magistrate with a floral wreath and presented him with a handsome bouquet, wishing him and Mrs. Hamilton *bon voyage*. Mr. Hamilton acknowledged the compliment, and after delivering the charge of the Court to Mr. W. Webb, left the premises.

HER MAJESTY'S Steamer Redbreast, Commander F. Travers, sailed yesterday for Colombo.

MESSRS. JARDINE MATHESON & Co. and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have obtained a concession for railways between Shanghai and Foochow, Chinkiang and Nankin. This concession covers the entire financial control and construction of these enterprises, and will include taking over of the existing Woosung-Shanghai railway. It is no doubt a valuable concession seeing that it will undoubtedly be the main line to tap the hinterland of Shanghai—the rich and fertile valley of the Yangtse-kiang.

THE season at Monte Carlo which has just finished has beaten the record, both in the number and character of the visitors. The Casino, for instance, has gained this year five millions of francs more than in any former year. The hotelkeepers have had their envy so excited at seeing the money gained by the Casino that they have put up the prices of everything, and charge as much as from £5 to £7 a day for a sitting-room and two bedrooms, exclusive of lighting, attendance and food. The Sleeping Car Company are building a magnificent hotel on the slope overlooking Monte Carlo, and this will give a little additional accommodation (500 rooms.)

NEWS comes from Paris of a fresh medical use of the wonderful discovery of Rontgen, namely, to test the reality or otherwise of apparent death. The event that gave rise to the experiment was the occurence of an alleged case of premature burial at the Montmartre cemetery in Paris. A man who had been found inanimate on the floor of his room, after an official inquiry, was taken away and buried in the ordinary manner. Two hours later, however, his body was exhumed, because of a rumour that he had simply fallen into a cataleptic condition. Various skilled witnesses agreed that the body did not present all the signs of death, and decomposition appears to have been delayed. Seven days after the apparent death, M. De Bourgade took a Rontgen ray photograph of the chest, and as the result of that examination, came to the conclusion that the man was undoubtedly dead. The principles on which he founded his reasoning were plain as A B C. An opaque object with oscillating edges, if interposed between an X-ray tube and a photographic plate, will leave on the latter a shadow-print with light-toned margins. Hence, in a radiograph of a living heart the contour is light and indistinct, and merges gradually into the dark main mass of shadow. In a dead body, on the other hand, the edge of solid thoracic organs, as the heart and diaphragm, is sharp, and lacks the dim borderland that marks pulsating movement.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

AN ARMED FORCE LANDED IN CUBA.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The American steamer Florida has returned to Key West, having successfully landed in Cuba a force of 400 Cubans under General Lacret with a quantity of arms and munitions.

GENERAL MILES PROCEEDS TO TAMPA.

General Miles, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, and his staff, have left Washington for Tampa.

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

The rigid censorship enforced in America prevents the receipt of news but there is little doubt, that an important movement is intended which will probably prove to be the invasion of Cuba, for the purpose of attacking Santiago de Cuba from the landward.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

JUNE, 1.

A despatch from Port au Prince, Haiti, states that a squadron of fourteen ships, under command of Admiral Sampson, commenced a fierce bombardment o the forts and harbour of Santiago de Cuba yesterday afternoon.

The Navy Department at Washington, however has received no confirmation of this news.

TORPEDO ATTACK ON THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The "New York World" publishes a telegram stating that two Spanish torpedo vessels made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt about midnight on Sunday to destroy the American vessels now employed in blockading the port.

MONETARY CRISIS IN SPAIN.

A severe monetary crisis has arisen in Spain.

The Cortes has passed a Bill, prohibiting the export of coined or uncoined silver.

THE OCCUPATION OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

A British force has occupied Wei-hai-Wei, and measures are now being taken to improve the fortifications.

A MILITARY HERO WITHDRAWS FROM THE STAGE.

MAY 30.

Piper Findlater, V.C., the hero of Dargai, has ceased appearing on the stage of the Alhambra at the instance of Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, who wrote him that such performances were not in consonance with the traditions of the British Army.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The negotiations between Canada and the United States have resulted in a definite agreement for the appointment of a commission in Canada, with reference to all subjects of controversy between the two countries and to frame a treaty for their adjustment.

The Commission will probably meet this summer in Quebec.

THE DERBY.

PARTICULARS OF THE RACING.

A CLOSE FINISH.

THE FINAL BETTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

A special telegram to the *Asian* gives the following description of the race for the Derby, run on 25th inst. Disraeli got away well and was leading for a furlong, when American bred Elfin, which had been waiting handy drew to the front and showed the way followed by Dieudonne, Batt, Wantage, and Jeddah. Then came Dunlop, while Disraeli fell back and led the ruck for a few strides, and having shot his bolt shut up entirely. As they began descending the hill, Batt took the lead, followed by Wantage and Jeddah, who at Tottenham Corner was overhauling Leader at every stride. At the bend, Dunlop came up full of running and passing Wantage, occupied the third place. At this distance a fine race ensued between Jeddah and Batt, the former outstripping the Duke of Westminster's Colt and winning by three quarters of a length, and a-half dividing the second and third horses. Time—2mins. 47secs. The winner is owned by Mr. Larnach, and was trained by Marsh. Dieudonne was fourth, Hawfinch ninth, Disraeli tenth. The field of 18 was the biggest since 1880, Ben Or's year. The time was the slowest since 1891, when Sir F. Johnstone's Common took 2 mins, 56 four-fifths secs. to get over the course. Betting :—

100 to 1	against	Jeddah.
10 to 1	"	Batt.
100 to 1	"	Dunlop.
7 to 2	"	Dieudonne.
33 to 1	"	Wantage and Heir Male.
100 to 1	"	Pneon.
9 to 1	"	Archduke.
40 to 1	"	Hawfinch.
2 to 1	"	Disraeli.
50 to 1	"	Bridegroom.
100 to 1	"	Schonberg.
20 to 1	"	Perthshire.
300 to 1	"	Calvetey.
50 to 1	"	Elfin.
100 to 1	"	Cherryheart.
1000 to 45	"	The Virginian.
40 to 1	"	The Wyvern.

FURTHER TROUBLE ON THE MEKRAN COAST.

A NATIVE DETACHMENT IN DANGER.

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Trouble has again arisen at Mekran, but it is likely to resolve itself. It seems that a Bombay Infantry detachment of about sixty men under a subadar were left at Tump after recent operations and were to follow the main force. They were unable to get transport, however, and hence remained. Since then some of the followers of the late Baluch Khan have returned and seemed likely to endanger safety of the detachment. The Baluch Sirdars, however, have left Quetta for Tump to pacify the people, and the latest news is, that transport has been supplied and the detachment is to about to march to Gwadur where the mail steamer will pick it up. A man-of-war, which was ordered to proceed to Gwadur to support the political authorities has therefore been countermanded.

MEMORANDUM ON OILSEED CROPS.

Final memorandum on Indian oilseed crops of current year issued to-day by statistical bureau shows total estimated yield of 446,668 tons of linseed and 1,083,526 tons of rape and mustard compared with 433,781 and 835,224 tons respectively average of these two classes of seed for past five years and 220,983 and 782,416 tons yield of 1896-97. In the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Bengal, the yield is largely in excess of last year's and considerably more than average. On the other hand, the conditions in Central and Western India generally have been unfavourable and the yield there has only been about half the average.

THE BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

Two ties in Beresford Polo Tournament were played here to-day. In the first Patiala first team beat Patiala second team by seven goals and three subsidiaries to three goals and one subsidiary, the Maharaja playing in the first team. In the second Bengal Cavalry team, comprising Majors Turner and Angelo and Captain Grimston, were beaten after very close struggle by Mr. Gosling's combination comprising Messrs. Gosling and White and Major Campbell. Scores; Cavalry, five goals and two subsidiaries, Gosling's six goals, two subsidiaries. Patiala first team plays, Gosling's team in the final on Friday.

THE MOHURRUM AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 1.

The night procession Mohurrum took place without a disturbance of any kind. Every available policeman was on duty, and half squadron of the 1st Bombay Lancers, one company 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, and one company 19th Bombay Infantry. The number of taboots and tazias, out this year, was rather less than on former occasions, although crowds were fairly large. Everything passed off quietly. The Hon. Mr. Crowe gave an at home at Sungan for the purpose of giving ladies and gentlemen of Poona an opportunity to witness the immersion of the taboots from the riverside town of his house. At the end of the procession the taboots were brought to the adjoining Welesley Bridge, and hurled over into the waters below. Owing to the time of year the at home was hardly so largely attended as usual, the principal people of Poona being at Mahableshwar. Among those present were General Hogg, Mr. Lamb, Collector, and the Chief Military officers of the station.

The Mohurrum passed off without any confusion, accident or disturbance along the line of route taken by the procession. The police were everywhere stationed. All the European police were armed with revolvers. Armed district police were posted at intervals about the road. Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, conducted the arrangements in person assisted by Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent. Inspectors Flemming, and Moore and the Mounted and dismounted punitive police. Hindus and Mahomedans, joined in procession freely this year, and despite the great heat large crowds were present.

EVENTS IN THE FAR EAST.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AGAINST MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

UNPOPULAR FISCAL REFORMS.

THE following special telegrams dated Hongkong May 27, are published by the "Times of Ceylon :"—

An American Mission on the West River has been looted and burned by a mob. It is believed that the Missionaries have escaped.

Owing to widespread discontent the Emperor of China has cancelled the obnoxious house-tax, the extra opium-tax, and the national loan.

British officers have gone from Hongkong to Wei-Hai-Wei, to prepare for the exchange of that port.

THE LATE LORD PLAYFAIR.

FULL of years and honours, Lord Playfair, who was born three days before Her Majesty the Queen, has passed away in the same month as the great statesman with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. The family is well known in India and has a worthy representative in Sir Patrick Playfair of Calcutta. The deceased Baron was himself born at Meerut, and was the son of Mr. George Playfair, Chief Inspector General of Hospitals in Bengal. The following sketch of Lord Playfair when he was appointed a Lord-in-Waiting on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet will be read with interest :—

Lyon Lord Playfair has been for many years a "persona grata" at Court. Forty-two years ago he assisted the Prince Consort to realise the latter's massive idea—a grand Universal Exhibition that should unite the Powers in bonds of brotherly love and of commercial interests. At that time the new Lord-in-Waiting at the Court of St. James's was a young scientific Ulysses, who trimmed his sails and steered his barque in a sort of amalgam of chemistry and philanthropy. He began the race which years later yielded us our Sir Cunliffe Owen, our Sir Somers Vine, and our Sir Trueman Wood. These gentlemen all sprang out of the Exhibition idea. Mr. Lyon Playfair's instincts were scientific, and he struggled to give an imperial character to the practice of chemistry. On one occasion, it is recorded of him, he had to escort the Prince of Wales about a laboratory where chemical compounds were passing through various functional experiments. In the way trod by the Royal footsteps was a vat, steaming, and bubbling, and hissing, and presenting all the visible evidences of vast heat. The Prince tarried, for he was interested. "Your Royal Highness," said the savant, "may dip your fingers, for it will not burn." The Prince is too well bred to smile the thoughts of incredulity that may possess his mind, and too courageous to manifest the nervousness that may secretly distress him. So, without a moment's hesitation, he dipped two of the Royal fingers into the unattractive cauldron and drew them back—unhurt. The Prince derived from that incident a new interest in the little Professor of Chemistry, more especially as the Royal attendants regarded the Professor as either mad or of regicidal tendencies.

Lord Playfair's career has been, all things considered, a remarkable one. There was nothing in its outset to promise much. His birth, in India, was an accident that implied nothing of the hand of fortune. The fact of his father being Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Bengal Presidency simply promised family retirement in England upon a pension. But chemistry is the handmaiden of medicine, and so young Playfair, strengthened in his preference by the studies of his "Alma Mater," Edinburgh University, prepared to assist the healing art by devoting himself to science. If he had devoted himself to his cult it is reasonable to conclude that by this we should not have had Lyon Lord Playfair, but a renowned professor, his name graced by a kind of cometic pendant consisting of the initial letters of all the scientific bodies in Europe and America. But the Indian-born-son of the Scotch Inspector-General of Hospitals had a genial side to his character, and a light and twinkling orbit in the centre of his mind. He thus never became a sundried "savant," nor a very serious student of chemistry. His deviation into the management of a calico factory was a prosaic interlude, and his devotion finally to politics put an end to Mr. Lyon Playfair's chemical researches. He gave up to party and expectant office what was clearly intended for science and mankind. He has been Postmaster-General and Deputy-Chairman of Committees, and now he is a Lord-in-Waiting, a Member of the House of Peers, with a place in the Royal Household, and duties to perform in the "immediate presence." Surely so curious a course has seldom been steered by the navigator of his own fortunes, or so novel a conclusion been given to so prosaic a beginning, and so distinguished a middle period.

It may, however, be said, and that without offence, that Lyon Lord Playfair, LL.D. and K.C.B., member of many learned societies, and sometime President of the British Association, has always known the time of day. To his readiness to serve the Royalties he is indebted for the—one would think—rather embarrassing opportunities of serving the nation. Lord Playfair's studies in chemistry have resulted principally in a call to sit on committees and discharge all kinds of pseudo scientific functions. Into all the sociophilanthropic projects of Royalty, Lord Playfair was imported. His opinions, always sound, became matured and authoritative, because, oracularly expressed, made him a valuable aid to the benevolence of the Queen and her zealous son. So, it will be seen that Mr. Gladstone, in nominating Sir Lyon Playfair for a peerage, as a preliminary to his appointment to the Queen's Household, knew that his personal popularity at Windsor and at Marlborough House would gild Sir Lyon Playfair's sentimental, unscientific, and anti-chemical adoption of the Home Rule heresy. Personally he is really all that a Lord-in-Waiting should be. Courtesy forms one of his most prominent traits. Lord Playfair is all benignity and smiling deference. His gold spectacles are calculated to endow the Court with an academic lustre. His intelligent expression, metallic utterances and obvious enlightenment instinctively resist and confound the idea that where such a man holds office levity or frivolity can exist. If the Queen's Court is dull, the New Lord-in-Waiting will at least endow its dulness with the possibilities of gay wisdom.

As Sir Lyon Playfair he spoke rarely in debate in the House of Commons, and in the Upper Chamber may be expected to manifest an academic interest in those matters which stimulate the sympathies of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Lord Rayleigh. But whenever he took the Lower Chamber into his confidence Sir Lyon Playfair always left it the gainer by the address. Lord Playfair's manner smacks of the lecture-hall. It is pendantic and positive. The clear enunciation, coupled to the slightly dictotorial delivery, the precise movement—now to the right, now to the left—the steady gaze through the gleaming glasses, and the unfaltering accents, as well as the unfailing choice of the right word, altogether embody and express the true professor of science in the humbug of politics. The speech by which Sir Lyon Playfair was remembered in its Parliament was one that, taking adulteration for its theme, threw a pretty light upon some of the filthy compounds of which certain American cheeses and some foreign butter, as well, indeed, as not a few home-country churnings, are composed. The narrative, set orth in a quiet, unobtrusive, and thoroughly unconscious simplicity, was an "eye-opener" for the House. Lord Playfair, thorugh seventy-three, is a remarkably alert man, who walks with a bustling vigour denoting abundance of health, which is further put to the proof by an annual voyage to the United States. He has been thrice married, his third wife being an American lady. His lordship is not exactly a Yorick, but if the elasticity of Court etiquitte were to permit, he might many times set the Queen's table in a roar.

THE MOHURRUM PROCESSION AT BANDORA.

SERIOUS ATTACK ON THE POLICE.

A POLICE FOUZDAR IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

FIFTY ARRESTS.

A DISTURBANCE of a serious character took place at Bandora in the early hours of yesterday morning when three of the taboots of that place were out in procession according to the custom prevailing among the Mahomedan community. From the particulars to hand, the disturbance appears to have been unpremeditated and sudden. It appears that three tazias, belonging to three different Mahomedan localities in the town namely, Naopada, Khari and Bazaar, were taken out in procession from their respective places some time after 10-30 p.m., and having paraded the principal streets of Bandora with band playing, the processionists returned to the place where the Naopada taboot was kept. The procession consisted of about 500 Mahomedans and was under the supervision of a Parsi Police Fouzdar, Mr. Cowasha Dhunjisha, who was assisted by one havildar, one naik, Mr. V. W. Biss of the Thana District Police and some sepoys.

On the taboots arriving at Naopada the Fouzdar called upon the leaders of the people owning the taboot of that place to stop and put it down again in its place as the time appointed by the District Police Superintendent had expired. After some discussion, they agreed to comply with the order, but as soon as the processions belonging to the other two taboots, namely those of Khari and the Bazaar, commenced to move off, the men of the Naopada taboot prevented them proceeding further and asked permission to be allowed to go with them. This the Fouzdar refused to give and stated that as it was one o'clock by his watch they must stop there according to the orders issued by the authorities. The Mahomedans, it is stated, contended that it was net yet one o'clock and there were still fifteen minutes left for them to continue their en-joyment.

The Fouzdar refused to let them move again, whereupon one of the leading Mahomedans in the procession caught hold of the officer who in his turn seized his antagonist. In the struggle which then ensued they both fell down together, and while the Fouzdar was lying on the ground he was struck over the head two or three times by some of the companions of the Mahomedans with lathis. The havildar went to the assistance of his superior and was also assaulted. The other policemen together with Mr. Biss were also assaulted, and the mob made a free use of their sticks. Soon after the assault of the Fouzdar the people appear to have dispersed. Mr. Cowasha then got up and in trying to stagger his way on again fell down and was carried by two or three Hindus to the quarantine camp, erected at Bandora, and thence to his father's bungalow, where he was found to be insensible, his skull having been broken by one of the blows he had received. The havildar, who was also seriously injured, was removed to the hospital, and in consequence of the injuries that he has received is not able to make a statement yet.

Mr. Sheppard, the Assistant Collector, who was in Bandora, on being informed of the occurrence immediately appeared on the scene, and gave what assistance he could to the police. A telegraphic message was despatched to Mr. D. Barrow, the collector and District Magistrate of Thana and Mr. Austin, the Police Superintendent, who were at Thana at the time, and who came down to Bandora early in the morning with 50 men of the Thana police. They forthwith instituted inquiries in the matter and they have now placed before them about 40 Mahomedans as have taken part in the affray. It was further found that the two taboots, which were to proceed further on, were deserted by their owners in the hurry of the moment and were broken to pieces when the fighting had been going on. The police Fouzdar, whose recovery is almost given up, was treated by Surgeon-Captain Prall, and it was thought necessary to call out Dr. Quicke from Bombay for further assistance. He performed an operation in consultation with Dr. Prall, Dr. De Monte, and Mr. Fernandes; but the patient still continues in a very critical condition. Universal sympathy is felt for the young police officer and his parents on account of this sad mishap. The Mahomedan, who dealt the mortal blow to the Fouzdar, is well known to the Bandora police, and the police inquiries are still in progress. The taboots have been stopped being paraded in Bandora by order of the authorities. The native police officers, who have been assaulted, are also under medical treatment.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

On Tuesday evening a serious disturbance took place between the Mahomedans and the Police at Bandora, when the usual *tazia* procession was passing through the streets. Though the immediate cause of the disturbance so far as it can be at present ascertained, originated in the enforcement by the Fouzdar of the music rules which prohibits playing of *tom-toms* in the streets after o'clock in the evening, there is no doubt that it is the result of the high tention that had been prevailing between the people of the lower strata and the authorities owing to the plague rules. It appears that the tazias of Khar and the bazaar were brought to Naopada in procession to join the tazia at the latter place which was reached at 10-30 p.m. Naopada, which is chiefly populated by Mahomedans is situated near the north signal cabin of the Bandora railway station. Here the procession was augmented by the toli of the Naopada Mahomedans. The processionists numbered about five hundred people who were armed with sticks. The procession passed at a tediously slow pace through several streets playing tom-toms and jumping and romping in the usual peculiar fashion. At one o'clock in the morning the procession reached the lane leading to the level crossing.

Here Mr. Cawashaw Dhanjishaw, the Police Officer who headed the procession warned the processionists to stop playing the music according to the order of the District Police Superintendent. The Mohamedans disregarded the warning and defied the orders of the Police Fouzdar, Mr. Cawashaw, a son of Mr. Danjishaw, the retired Police Superintendent of Thana, who in his time, did excellent services to Government and the public. Mr. Cawashaw was accompanied by Mr. N. W. Biss of the Thana District Police, a Police Naik and a number of sepoys.

The Mahamodans, of Naopada, lowered their tazias and placed them in the booths but the men carrying the Khar and Bazar taboots declined to do so. Words passed between the police and the Mahomedans and soon they came to blows. The police were numerically very weak. The Mahomedans were asked to retire but they declined to do so and as Mr. Cawashaw desired to enforce his order, the mob attacked and handled him very roughly. Mr. Cawashaw and Mr. Biss, a Havildar and a Naik were belaboured most unmercifully with heavy clubs. The sticks were flying in the air. The police handicapped as they were, did their best to beat off the mob but were unable to do so. Mr. Cawashaw fought bravely till he was knocked down unconscious, bleeding profusely from nasty wounds inflicted on his head. When Mr. Cawashaw fell, the Mahomedans dispersed as soon as they could Mr. Cawashaw was removed by a Surti and a couple of Mahars to the Jugari bungalow in an unconscious state.

Information being received of the affray by one Adurji Naoroji Tavaria he hurried to Mr. Cawashaw's father and informed him of what had taken place, Mr. Cawashaw was removed to his father's bungalow where he is lying in a critical condition, very little hope being entertained of his recovery. The naik and the havildar who are not so seriously injured, though their injuries are by no means trivial, were removed to the hospital where they are detained for treatment. The assistant collector Mr. Shephard who was at Bandora repaired to the scene immediately on receiving the news of the affray and rendered all possible assistance to the police. Three police sepoys are more or less injured. Mr. W. Barrow, the collector of Thana and Mr. Austin came to Bandora early yesterday morning and made enquires into the affair About fifty budmashes who are believed to have taken part in the disturbance have been arrested.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

The first ten days of the festival, which derives its name from that of the Mahomedan month of Mohurrum terminated yesterday, when the "tazzias" or taboots were immersed in the sea beyond the Carnac Bunder Railway bridge. During the day as well as during the whole of the preceding "night of slaughter," as it is called, the members of the police force have had a very busy time of it. The festival commenced on Monday the 23rd ult., when the religiously inclined Mahomedans struck a hatchet in the ground, symbolical of laying the foudation-stone of the mausoleum over the tombs of the Mahomedan brothers martyrs Hassan and Hoosein; but instead of any costly masonry work, he contented himself, in proportion to his means with building a tazzia of paper and bamboo sticks in imitation of a mausoleum. These "tazzias are the handiwork of professionals, who vie with each other in bringing forth architectural beauties in their structures of paper and tinsel, and cost a large sum of money in many instances. They are generally paid for by subscriptions raised from the residents of a particular street, for most Mahomedan streets have each its own paper-mausoleum, from which large crowds of Mahomedans turn out each evening to look at and admire. These holidays commence on the day following the appearance of the new moon and are characterised by a show of festivity and religious fervour in the Mahomedan localities. Indeed, a highly-wrought state of religious excitement and fervour is the distinguishing feature of this festival. The first six days are passed in comparative quietness, during which the paper-mausoleums rise in daily-increasing proportions with the accompaniment of religious ceremonies, the burning of incense the chanting of "marassias" or hymns of sorrow, the beating of the inevitable tom-toms, &c. On the night of the seventh day, the festival assumes a more important aspect, and "sandal" and "punjah" processions move about the streets in charge of members of the police force. On the night of the ninth and during the tenth day, the festival is at its full swing. On the night of the ninth day, known as the "Kattal-ki-rath," the whirl of religious excitement, commencing, in the early morning lasts all through the night; and after a temporary lull, breaks forth again the following forenoon, reaching its climax until the taboots are immersed in the sea. Yesterday afternoon, the taboots in the different divisions of the city were marshalled out under the directions of the police towards the Poydhonee police station, whence they slowly moved onward to Moombadevi, along the Kalbadevi Road, past the Money School, where they diverged into the Carnac Road, and proceeded on to the Arthur Crawford Markets, and further on over the bridge down to the sea-side, where they were immersed in the water, valuable portions of them being carried back to their homes by some of the devotees for use during the next year's festival. The police arrangements for the preservation of order and for the working of the vehicular traffic along the route of the processions were perfect and carried out strictly in accordance with the orders of the Commissioner. Small detachments of foot and mounted police were posted at the principal points under a European police officer, independant of the police accompanying the procession. Both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner were on horseback, marching, at intervals to different points along the route. Shortly after 2 o'clock the processions started from the J. J. Hospital and a few taboots passed the Pydhownee Police Station very quickly, the remaining ones came slowly along the route, and it was nearly 5 o'clock, when the Police Brake, which marked the end of the processions, arrived at Pydhownee. The brake was occupied by Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur and three European police officers. Immense crowds of people of all castes and creeds througed the streets, but everything passed off without a hitch. After all the taboots had been duly immersed in the sea the people commenced to disperse and the police guards were withdrawn. The taboots of Madanpoora District were marshalled out under Superintendent Nolan to the Mahaluximee creek where they were immersed. All the taboots in the Mahim Division were immersed in the sea off the Lady Jamsedji Road. Very few people were aware of the disturbance at Bandora, as steps had been taken to keep back the information.

THE MOHORRUM PROCESSION AT CALCUTTA.

The sixth day or the night procession of the Mohorrum, when the tazias or cages from the various principal centres of Calcutta meet at the Moulali Durga, make their obeisance at the Mohamedan shrine, and proceed along Dhurrumtollah street with all the noise and torchlight ceremonial, usually attendant on such occasions, passed off last night without disturbance of any kind. The crowd this year was noticeably less in number than on former occasions. Moulali Durga is always looked upon as the hot bed of the budmash element, and this particular spot had therefore to be well guarded and protected by the police. It is usual every year to post about a dozen parawallahs, armed with batons, to keep the peace at this point, but owing to the present complications the Commissioner of Police deemed it advisable to station a strong armed force of the Bengal Military Police to preserve order. Having no less than 140 of such armed men at his disposal Mr. James was able to display them at every centre where he thought disturbances might occur The thanna at Toltallah had a small armed force. ready for any emergency and in Halliday Street a similar armed guard was stationed. At Moulali Durga a very strong force of men were stationed with twenty rounds of buck shot each. Besides this the Commissioner had his whole constabulary force out, both European and Native, to control the routes of procession, and right well did they perform the duties required of them. Mr. James himself was out with his deputy Mr. Paget and personally superintended all the arrangements.

THE TABOOT PROCESSION AT POONA.

The Taboots of the Poona cantonment writes the "Deccan Herald" were on Tuesday, night taken round in procession according to the annual custom of the Mahommudans. The Katal-ka-rat or Night-of-Mournings as it is called occurs between the 9th and 10th days of the Moharrum and the taboots or "tazias," which are supposed to represent the mausoleum erected at Karbala in Arabia over the remains of Husain, one of the first mussalman martyrs, are then carried in procession through the streets to the accompaniment of as much oriental music as the means at the disposal of the builder of the concern will permit. Rudyard Kipling in one of his works describes an "emeute" caused by someone mischievously inclined casting a brickbat at one which crashed through its talc sides and rouses its bearers to fury. Happily nothing of such a nature occurred last night though ample precautions were taken to prevent a disturbance of the peace. Every available policeman was on duty and in addition half a squadron of the 1st Bombay Lancers and a Company each from the 2nd Bo. Grenadiers and the 19th Bombay Infantry with ten rounds of ball ammunition per man paraded from an early hour ready to nip in the bud any show of lawlessness. The taboots started shortly after gun fire going through Centre Street and thence round into Main Street the procession lasting till about 2 a.m., when they were once more deposited in the buildings from which they had been taken. The four largest were those of the the Beef Butchers, the Mutton Butchers, the Kotwal's taboot, and that of Sayed Jangli. Besides these there were some fourteen other smaller ones some of which, especially such as has the figures of man, women, or animals on them were not taken round. The City taboot are not carried in procession but the largest called the "Gora Pir" was visited by a large number of people as it is accounted the best there.

THE "Daily Chronicle," always entertaining even when most perverse, is responsible for the following bit of creepiness:—A correspondent who is well-known to us gives us an extraordinrry story regarding an artist whose death was recently reported. A friend of his was dining at a West end restaurant on Saturday night, and was amazed to find opposite him some one who seemed to him to be the very artist of whose death he had read obituary notices, and with whom he had once spent some time at a watering place. He mentioned to the supposed artist that his death had been reported, and asked why it had not been contradicted. The reply was simply that he had not seemed worth while. So struck was he with the oddity of the occurrence that he stretched out his hand and touched the man to make sure that he was real.

"PETER LOMBARD" in the *Church Times* has a capital story. Mrs. Proudie, the excellent wife of the Bishop of Copeminster, down in the Midlands, does admirable work by going among the poor people and talking to them out of her own experiences, and giving them wholesome advice. She did so the other day at Mudbury, near Copeminster. Next day the rector's daughter at Mudbury said to one of the audience of the previous evening :—"Well, Mrs. Toddle, what did you think of Mrs. Proudie's address?" "Oh, it was very good, very good, but, you see, she only went half way." "Whatever do you mean, Mrs. Toddle?" said the young lady. "Well, miss, she didn't tell us what she does when Mister Proudie comes home drunk. We should like a little advice on that 'ere point." The rector's daughter was nonplussed.

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

(BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 13.

THE rain I spoke of in my last letter still continues, with only now and then a stray few hours of sunshine. Actually we had snow in London on Wednesday, May 3rd. Not much certainly but enough to swear by, and storm after storm of rain comes to us across the Atlantic, making us feel very spitefully inclined towards our American neighbours who sent us these disturbances. Notwithstanding the rain, London is looking lovely just now, and the display of flowers is seen on all sides. Hydepark at this moment, presents indeed a vista worth remembering. Within the railings skirting Park Lane the beds are brilliant with hyacinth of every possible shade and hue! also tulips of the brightest and most exquisite tints, each bed a different colour—in fact, it would be hardly possible to imagine any thing more beautiful than the flower beds I am telling you about. Balconies and window boxes seem especially successful this season, and for the moment yellow and white marquesites, blended with monster mignonette, seem to have it all their own way.

Just now all our dinner tables are decked with masses of pink roses, but I hear the fashionable thing this season is to have table decorations entirely composed of orchids—the aristocracy of flowers. I believe some 700 kinds are cultivated in England, and hundreds of people are earning a living by hunting orchids up in different parts of the world. They are very beautiful, but costly withal. I was dining with some delightful people the other night, at a highly polished table guiltless of cloth. Down the centre were arranged roses and iris on a low oval silver stand—as if growing—luscious pink roses, which seemed to spring from a wealth of foliage, yellow iris just fringing the edges of the silver, The effects was repeated in smaller vessels each end, and smilax was laid on the table between the small pretty dishes of sweetmeats. The room was, of course, lighted by electric light. In houses where electric light is unattainable a grand opportunity is now afforded in the Cricklite lights, made by the same firm as the Pyramid and Fairy Light Company. I paid a long visit to 75 Regent Street to judge for myself, and found several tables set out with candelabrae intended for Cricklite lights. I expect they are the same composition as candles, but prepared in a certain way, so that they do not gutter and give the maximum of light. They are singularly ornamental, over shaded with pretty silk shades, some with crystal fringes, some with lace. Fifteen are required for a table of eight, and the lights, which are many inches in circumference, are sold in boxes of a dozen at a very moderate price—only you must buy the glass receptacles to hold them. I hear the Queen uses wax candles only at Windsor, Osborne and Balmoral. Of course she is right, for by no other means can you obtain so becoming a light.

America in conjunction, or rather in opposition to Spain shares a good many of our thoughts, what looks like the collapse of Spain—accompanies the first stroke of battle,—but even the sympathisers with the losing side must be comforted by the thought that it will bring peace all the sooner, and I trust by the time these words appear in print the war will be a thing of the past. What a curious people the Spaniards must be—a fortnight ago they were at the feet of the Queen Regent and idolising the little king, to-day they are on the verge of revolution. Ah, well!! nothing succeeds like success or is more disastrous than failure.

A few nights ago I was fortunate enough to be asked by a party of friends to accompany them to the Lyceum and see "The Medicine Man." Sir Henry Irving announces that the play will hold the stage until the end of the season, but I think the critical audience crowding the stalls were doubtful on this point. The play is certainly full of interest, it contains a very thrilling murder scene, a grimly horrible Irving death, and several of the curtains are most effective—it is, perhaps, more curious than attractive, and in the last scene, the climax of the piece, where the doctor is strangled on the stage by the ruffian over whom he had long maintained such perfect control through the exercise of his hypnotic power. I observed that most of the ladies covered their faces with their hands to shut out the sight. Was this not a testimony to the power of the episode! I thought so, but I doubt whether most people go to the theatre to be shocked and harrowed. Still there is a very good part for Sir Henry Irving, and one of importance for our dear old friend and favorite, Miss Ellen Terry who is always attractive and charming. I hear by the bye that her understudy is Miss Dorothea Bairs of Trilby fame who you will remember is a daughter-in-law of Sir Henry Irving. She will take the part of Sylvia Wynford at matinees twice a week instead of Miss Terry, surely a great distinction for so young an artist.

The first scene is in Whitechapel, where we see women with ragged shawls shabby dresses and well worn feathers, rather startling when you remember the beautiful dresses and gorgeous scenery which generally accompanies a Lyceum play. The next act is however a great contrast, for it takes place in a Mayfair drawing room. Here Miss Terry makes a charming picture in a lovely gown of white silk, entirely covered with net, on which is embroidered a handsome pattern of flowers and leaves in glittering yellow paillettes. The dress falls in straight folds from the square cut neck. The sleeves slightly puffed on the shoulders are otherwise tight, fitting and plain to the wrists, where they are finished off with an edging of rose petals A long trailing wreath of roses fastened on the left shoulder falls the whole length of the dress, and rose petals finish off the decolletage. Her hair is arranged in a loose knot, caught together with a diamond comb and a pink rose is placed carelessly on one side. The next is a charming morning costume of yellow crepe, of the shade of corn in harvest. Stripes of white lace are carried down the whole length of the dress till they meet the tiny frills of kilted chiffon which edge the skirt. The front of the bodice is draped with shot silk. One the shoulders the kilted chiffon again appears, and in such profusiou that it has almost the appearance of a cape, whilst a long scarf of white lace falls from the neck to the feet. The costume is finished off by a sash of shaded brown ribbon, and accompanied by a black hat, whose sole ornaments is the clusters of black feathers which droop over the face, fastened together by a paste buckle.

But the most wonderful of Miss Terry's dresses is that worn by her at the fête given in the moonlit garden of "The Retreat." Here she appears attired in clouds of purple green and blue chiffon, which again and again take new shades as she moves hither and thither beneath the old cedar tree. This charming gown is composed of purple and green shot silk. The front of the skirt is veiled in embroidered chiffon, glistening in sequins, forming a sort of deep drapery which is drawn up at each side to display row upon row of kilted chiffon in purple green and blue. The sleeves are formed of rushes of the embroidered chiffon, cut open in front to show the arm. The bodice is full and covered with the same brilliant embroidery. A scarf of shaded chiffon is thrown round the neck, and a band of purple velvet confines the waist. The whole effect is quite beautiful and harmonises well with the deep shades of the thickly wooded garden.

I feel as if I ought to tell you something about the Royal Academy, but I went to the private view and was so taken up with the people that I feel I must go again and study the pictures. It is impossible to depend upon what you hear or read for one person says it is a very good exhibition, the next, that he has seen far better, but you cannot call an, Academy bad that has two excellent Carolus-Durans, eight Sargents, all of them up to his usual level, four Orchardsons, three unusually good, two fine big figure subjects by Mr. Watts and Mr. Seymour Lucas, two decorative idylls by Mr. Waterhouse, a superb La Thanques a fine Clausen a good Tuke, and many others. Of the portraits Carolus-Duran's Countess of Warwick is quite charming, and the more you gaze at it the more it appeals to you—a beautiful subject beautifully treated.

Of course, I jostled against all sorts of well known and interesting people in the crowd, especially in the third room, which was as usual the centre of interest. The Baroness Burdett Coutts looking wonderfully well in purple velvet, and sables was escorted through the rooms by her husband. Mr. H. M. Stanley was also on duty, and I saw him several times with his wife (Miss Dorothy Tenant.) The Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Marchioness of Granby, The Countess of Lovelace and many other leaders of society were there more or less interested in their friends and the pictures. Mr. Max O'Reilly was conversing fluently, first in French then in English, and I wondered if he was gathering materials for another sketch of English life. I saw Sir Squire Bancroft talking to Mr. Briton Riviere, and not far off Miss Genevieve Ward looking very handsome in dark blue. Miss Marian Terry in pale grey, accompanied her sister, Miss Kate Terry, and many other members of the dramatic profession were present. I hear the picture sales were very disappointing, for of the 1,005 oil paintings, only 18 changed hands during the day including those purchased by the Chantrey bequest.

A sixepenny cab company is making an effort to start itself in London now, and should it succeed the present system of cabs wills be utterly revolutionised. Drivers are no longer to be allowed to hire their cab and horse, but are to be paid regular wages, 6d. or 7d. an hour, and sixpenny fares for the first mile are to be introduced. Also books of tickets are to be issued for use with the company's cabs at a reduction of 7½ 12 or 5 per cent. according to the number taken. I see that the poor cabbies have had a meeting to discuss the scheme and have pledged themselves to oppose it by every means in their power. I do not wish to be hard on them, although they have often tried to charge me a shade more than was absolutely right; but cabs do run away with so much money, and therefore one cannot help welcoming any arrangement by which our daily drives become a less costly and serious matter.

I have just heard that America has received a cruel blow. No, I'm not referring to the war, but to the announcement of the marriage of the Duke of Manchester to an English girl. The young lady is Miss Joan Wilson, third daughter of Mr. C. H. Wilson, M.D., and niece to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson of Tranby Croft, a house by the bye, not quite unknown to fame. You will remember that last year the Duke's name was coupled with that of Miss Ogden Goelet, the richest American heiress whose fortune equals, if not exceeds that of the Duchess of Malborough.

THE NEW CURRENCY PROPOSALS—A CRITICISM.

COUNCIL BILLS.

IN the course of further remarks in the currency proposals of Government in the *Pioneer*, Mr. Lindsay says: The writer of this Despatch cannot have read the preface to my pamphlet entitled "How to Fix Sterling Exchange," because the heavy foreign debt is given as a reason why India should prefer a simple gold standard to a gold currency. At page 13 it is said:—"If the Scotch device were adopted in India and the rupee currency made convertible at a fixed rate into drafts on a sterling conversion fund located in London, it is obvious that an unfavourable balance of indebtedness would be rectified in this (the orthodox) manner, because when exchange fell to conversion point, rupees would when converted be withdrawn from circulation and sterling money would be released from the London conversion fund. This contraction of the rupee currency and expansion of the sterling currency would, as Mill says, tend to lower prices in the remitting country and raise them in the receiving: more commodities would be exported, fewer imported, and; the tribute or Government expenditure abroad would once more be paid in goods. This rectifying influence would not only be exercised on goods, but also on the money market."

The preface also shows clearly that the Scotch device is more effective in maintaining a favourable balance of indebtedness than the Government scheme, either in its inconvertible stage or when our circulating medium "contains also a margin of gold. With regard to the inconvertible stage it is said at page 81 of the preface "Trade is hampered and curtailed by high interest charges, and at times by an utter dearth of loanable capital; and exchange and the balance of indebtedness are adversely affected, because the production of commodities and the import of capital are both curtailed." With regard to the gold currency I say at page 10 "were a gold currency established in India, the gold coins would be used for three purposes, namely; (1) to replace silver coins in hoards; (2) to replace silver coins in the local circulation; (3) to rimit abroad, when owing to an unfavourable balance of indebtedness exchange fell to gold export point, and the banks found it cheaper to remit gold coins than to buy bills." And at page 13 it is said the Scotch device concentrates the gold reserve and keeps the balance of foreign indebtedness favourable." The very fact that India must remit either commodities or gold to the extent of £17,000,000 annually to discharge her sterling liabilities is therefore the very reason why she should confine the use of gold in connection with currency to foreign payments. In establishing a gold standard without a gold currency in England, Sir Robert Peel said on 24th May 1819:—It was proposed then to secure the bank for the period from any other description of demand except that which might be made upon it for the purpose of exportation."

In what would happen under similar circumstances when the Government scheme had reached its convertible stage and there was a margin of gold on the fringe of circulation. The probability is that the gold coins would disappear promptly, being withdrawn from circulation in the hope of their fetching a primium if exchange fell a point further, but for the sake of comparison, let Sir James Westland's view be adopted, and let us imagine that the rate of 15-4 pence is maintained by the banks withdrawing gold from circulation and remitting it for employment in England. The Secretary of State will be selling Council Bills on India; he will receive gold from banks in England and give them bills on the Treasury in India and with these bills the banks will lay hold of the gold which Government put into circulation in India either by borrowing or by force of monetary pressure. Sir James Westland will say this withdrawal of gold will curtail the circulation and will rectify in the usual way the balance of indebtedness; but he must admit that the evil will be cured in the same way under my scheme. The lock-up of the rupees converted will contract the circulation. The difference will be that under the Government scheme the gold will be scattered about in hoards, in tills and pockets, and will not be "get-at-able" as Mr. Goschen said in 1893; whereas under my scheme the gold will be concentrated in a reserve usable only for the special purpose of rectifying an adverse balance of indebtedness.

With regard to the remark that "The situation is exactly the same as if the Secretary of State had suspended drawings for the time," the following passage from page 15 of my preface may be quoted:—It has been argued in quarters where undue importance is attached to the exchange operations of Government as compared with the general exchange business of the country, that a stoppage or curtailment of Council Bill sales is equivalent to the remedy which Mill sets forth as the proper corrective of an adverse balance of indebtedness; but the automatic remedy which Mill recommends deals promptly and efficiently with the rupees in the hands of remitters and banks that are depressing exchange at the time, and in currency maladies, as in others, much depends on promptitude and accuracy; whereas the mere withholding from the market of rupees in the hands of one remitter may or may not have the desired effect, and cannot produce that confidence that is so necessary, especially in connection with the transmission of capital and securites, which form an important part of the balance of indebtedness.

LOCATION OF THE GOLD RESERVE.

Mr. Allan Arthur has proved by figures that it cannot be contested that Government cannot escape from this indefinite liability. If they evade convertibility, they expose themselves to a still greater liability from exchange loss on Council Bills. The question now before us is however whether confidence in the future stability of exchange is likelier to be maintained by the location of the gold reserve in London or in India. In making the comparison it is necessary to distinguish between the three stages of the Government scheme, namely: (1) the convertible stage; (2) the stage when gold coins form merely a margin on the fringe of circulation; (3) when the hoards and a fairly large poportion of the internal circulation consist of gold coins.

In the last stage convertibility for all purposes will be assured, and exchange operators will have as complete confidence as under my scheme: but in the first stage of the Government scheme except for short periods when the balance of trade is very favourable, there will be no confidence, because there will be no convertibility: and during the second stage confidence will also be wanting because the gold will not be concentrated and reserved for the use of exchange operators, but will lie in the circulation open to attacks from all quarters, and the native bankers and bullion dealers and even the petty money-changers scattered all over the country will pounce upon the gold the moment there is a prospect of an unfavourable balance of indebtedness leading to a demand for export and a rise in price. A gold reserve located in London will always inspire the greatest confidence, because it can be readily replenished at any time.

The authors of the Despatch apparently fail to realise that my scheme will not interfere in the least with the local circulation. The change to the gold basis will be unnoticed except by the intelligent few. Rupees will remain as acceptable and popular for local payments as at present. It is only when the holders desire to make a sterling remittance that the effect of the scheme will be felt; and the absolute and permanent engagement on the part of Government to give sterling drafts at 1s 3 3-4d. in exchange for rupees to all comers at all times must give remitters complete confidence. The idea that a stock of gold that is not allowed to enter the circulation, nor to aid in convertility can inspire confidence appears to me an utter delusion, and shows that an erroneous opin-

ion is entertained regarding those keen, clear-headed natives who deal in bullion on the foreign exchanges.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND'S OBJECTIONS.

Sir James Westland says that my plan is not adapted to the preliminary stage of establishing a gold standard. Is he aware that the plan is the same in principle and apart from unimportant details, the same in method as that devised by Ricardo and adopted by Sir Robert Peel in 1819, in order to pave the way for the resumption of cash payment in 1823? The following extract from the report of the Parliamentary Committee that recommended the establishment in England on a temporary footing of a gold standard without a gold currency is worthy of the attention of the Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council. "The chief recommendation of the plan in the opinion of the Committee is that it will enable the bank to pay their notes in gold at a much earlier period than they could pay them in the present gold currency. There cannot, while the plan is acted upon, be any demand for gold for the purpose of internal circulation, and whatever quantity it would be necessary to provide with the view of replacing the small notes at present in circulation may therefore be dispensed with. That portion of capital which must otherwise be applied to the purchase of an expensive and unproductive instrument of commerce will be left available for the employment of productive labour.

Another of Sir James Westland's remarks to which exception must be taken is: "The Government are vested with a sensible degree of control of the volume of the rupee currency, for new rupees are to be coined from bullion bought with gold from the Gold Standard Offices at the discretion of Government. This is not a feature of the plan that can commend itself in principle, for the regulation of the sole full legal tender currency of a country should be entirely automatic and not in any decree dependent upon the discretion of the Administration." The "Pioneer" has already pointed out that this is a mistake: and I may add that I should be the very last to propose that the Executive should have any discretionary control over the volume of the circulation. The currency machinery devised by me is automatic and admits of no discretionary power being exercised by Government. The following is the clause in the "Pioneer" of 6th January last which Sir James Westland interprets as conferring discretionary power upon the Executive—"The (rupee) drafts should be made payable on demand if there are rupees available in the Indian Gold Standard Office. If not the draft should be drawn at a currency affording time for coinage in India of silver bullion purchased in London with the sterling money. This currency might be shortened were the Paper Currency Department authorised, as formerly, to issue notes against the silver bullion on its arrival in India. It is clear from this that when the London Gold Standard Office sells rupee drafts in exchange for gold it has no choice of action. If rupees are available in the Indian Gold Standard Office, the London Office draws on demand, if not it draws at a currency and remits silver bullion for coinage. This bullion must be coined, and the rupees thereby obtained must be paid to the tenderers of the drafts drawn at a currency.

In an earlier part of this paper I have drawn attention to the narrow, niggardly and timid view taken by the Government of India of their responsibility as trustees for the community in declining to accept the liability of convertibility even in its most economical and at the same time effective form: but in the 25th paragraph of the Despatch they strike a different note and say, "We think it our duty to represent that the establishment of a gold standard in India is a matter of Imperial concerne and that India may fairly claim tha tthe whole burden should not be put on her." From this point of view would it not be desirable to inquiry whether England could not furnish the gold reserve necessary without the least risk or loss to herself, provided India under takes not to use gold locally for currency purposes Her Majesty's Minister have had for long past under contemplation a project for the issue of one-pound notes which will enlarge greatly the gold reserve of the Issue Department of the Bank of England and seeing that India will never be able to spare many rupees for conversion, is it altogether impossible to make use of the third clause of the Charter of 1844 to maintain India's currency on a convertible footing. In an article: In the Bankers' Magazine for May Mr. W. R. Lawson, one of our ablest writers on currency subjects, says "Our gold reserve becomes indirectly a gold reserve for all our customers and debtors abroad who frequire to convert their currencies into ours. The question is how far this peculiar and hitherto unappreciated relationship may be turned to account in enabling India and similarly situated countries to reach a gold basis with a minimum stock of idle metal."

THE HERO OF THE HOUR.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

By his brilliant handling of his squadron in Manila Bay Admiral Dewey has become the hero of the hour in the United States. He has proved himself a worthy pupil of Admiral Farragut, the naval hero of the Civil War, under whom he served. George Dewey is a New Englander, a native of the State of Vermont, where he was born sixty-one years ago. He studied and graduated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Admiral Dewey's practical experience of naval warfare, however, was gained in the fierce fighting by which Farragut forced the opening of the Mississippi, and by doing so cut the Confederacy in half. Admiral Dewey's career has practically coincided with the development of modern naval science. The primitive ironclads in which he served his apprenticeship are rough-and-ready makeshifts when compared with the highly-finished fighting ships which annihilated the Spanish fleet in the Bay of Manila. Some of the ironclads of Farragut's fleet were protected by linked chains resembling the chain armour of the knights of the Middle Ages.

Admiral Dewey's latest achievement was no more dangerous and daring than those which he witnessed and took part in when a youth of twenty-four. The passage up the Mississippi to New Orleans was guarded by two formidable forts on either bank and a fleet of Confederate warships, ironclad and wooden. The channel of the river was blocked by a barrier constructed of eight schooners and cypress logs. Farragut's fleet of mortar boats passed 16,800 shells into the two forts without doing serious damage to them. The boom was cut, and on a clear night in April, 1862, the federal line of ships moved slowly up stream. A fierce but short struggle followed. Admiral Porter, who commanded the mortar boats flotilla, watched the passage through a powerful night-glass. Describing the scene he says: "It looked like a beautiful panorama. From almost perfect silence—the steamers moving through the waters like phantom ships—an incessant roar of heavy cannonade commenced, the Confederate forts and gunboats opening together on the head of our line as it came within range. The Union vessels returned the fire as they came up, and soon the guns of our fleet joined in the thunder, which seemed to shake the very earth. A lurid glare was thrown over the scene by the burning rafts, and, as the bombshells crossed each other and exploded in the air, it seemed as if the battle were taking place in the heavens as well as on the earth. It all ended as suddenly as it had commenced. In one hour and ten minutes after the vessels of the fleet had weighed anchor the affair was virtually over."

Dewey was serving on the Mississippi, a big thousand ton side-paddle frigate, carrying seventeen guns. She passed the forts very slowly. She was struck in the hull ten times, but was not seriously damaged. She was also struck a glancing blow by a Confederate ram. So close were the combatants together that above the roar of the cannonade the ship's crew could hear the officers' orders in the fort, the soldiers' curses and jeers, and they replied in kind. At the end of the fight the Mississippi had a chance to pay off old scores against the Confederate ram. She tried to run it down, but the ram to save itself ran ashore and was fired by its crew and riddled with shot by the Union ship.

The next year Dewey had another exciting experience. Having taken New Orleans, Farragut resolved to force a passage past Fort Hudson in order to get into touch with the Union armies north of the fort. In March, 1863, Farragut made the attempt. Six ships lashed in couples moved up the river. The Mississippi with Dewey on board, came last and alone The night was dark and the smoke blinding. The Mississippi reached the upper battery in safety and then went aground. The engines were at once reversed and backed, and every effort was made to move her, but in vain. She heeled over, and the Confederates, seeing her condition, poured a terrible fire into her. Shot after shot struck her. Her crew replied energetically, but the fight was a hopeless one. Her captain gave orders to spike the guns, throw them into the river, and then to set the ship on fire. The fire was so severe that the guns could not be touched. The sick and wounded were lowered into boats. The ship was then fired, but three shots pierced the hull below water mark, and the inrushing water extinguished the flames. She was again fired in five places by her crew. As the fire gained a hold on her, she floated off the mud and drifted down the river. She finally blew up and went to the bottom. Twenty-five of her crew were killed.

This was the school in which Admiral Dewey was trained. In it he learned what energy and resolution can achieve when backed up by sound knowledge of naval strategy. Admiral Dewey next saw service in the North Atlantic Squadron. He commanded the Narragansett and distinguished himself in two fierce fights. In 1870 he was appointed captain, and in 1884 commodore. That is his rank at present. During the present war, however, he holds the rank of Acting Admiral, and, according to the rules governing promotion in the United States navy, will shortly succeed to the rank of Rear-Admiral unless Congress promotes him at once to that position. Admiral Dewey has been President of the Board of Inspection and Survey. He only joined the Asiatic Squadron last January.

THE Russian Consul at Tient-sin has notified his colleagues that foreigners will not be allowed to land at Port Arthur or Talien-Wan without passports vised by him. Both Chinese and foreigners complain bitterly of this decision, inasmuch as the Tsung-li-Yamen had expressly issued instructions to the officials that the two ports were to be treated on the same footing as treaty ports.

POONA STEEPLECHASES.

THE races to be held at Poona in connection with this annual event on September 19th and 21st next, are as under:—

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, 19TH SEPT.

FIRST RACE.—THE POONA GRAND NATIONAL.—Rs. 2,000, of which Rs. 200 to 2nd and Rs. 100 to 3rd. A Steeplechase for all horses. W. A. and C. raised 2st. Penalties.—Winner of a chase value Rs. 450 once 6lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 14lbs. Allowance.—Maidens, 7lbs. Distance.—about 2 1-4 miles. Entrance.—1st August Rs. 50, 1st September Rs. 75, 10th September Rs. 100, and Rs. 30 more if not struck out by 6 p.m. Thursday, 15th September.

SECOND RACE.—THE BOMBAY ARMY CUP.—Rs. 1,500, partly subscribed by H. M.'s British and Native Armies in the Bombay Presidency, and the balance from the Fund. The 2nd to receive Rs. 200 and the 3rd Rs. 100 out of the Stakes. A Steeplechase for Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under which have not won a flat race, hurdle-race, or steeplechase, value Rs. 400, and which are, and were at the time of 1st entry, bona fide and unconditionally the property of officers in H. M.'s Military Services. N. B.—"Unconditionally" means that no condition whatever exists with any person who is not entitled to enter for the race. Weight—Arabs 13-3 to carry 11st. 7lb. W. I., C. Bs. 13-3 to carry 11st. W. I. Penalties.—Winners once 4lbs., twice 8lbs., oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Maidens 7lbs. Distance.—About 1 3-4 miles. Entrance—for members of a Regt. subscribing a minimum of Rs. 50, or for a subscriber of a minimum of Rs. 15. 1st August Rs. 20, 1st September Rs. 40, 10th September Rs. 60, and Rs. 15 more if not struck out by 6 p.m. Thursday, 15th September.

THIRD RACE.—THE WESTERN INDIA HUNT CUP.—Rs. 500, of which Rs. 100 to second. A Steeplechase for all horses. Maidens on the flat, over hurdles or over a Steeplechase course. W. A. and C. raised 2 1 2st. Distance—About 2 1-4 miles. Entrance—1st August Rs. 15, 1st September Rs. 30, 10th September Rs. 50, and Rs. 15 more if not struck out by 6 p.m. Thursday, 15th September.

FOURTH RACE.—THE KIRKEE CHASE.—Rs. 1,000, of which Rs 150 to 2nd, and Rs. 50 to 3rd. A Steeplechase for all Galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—English and Aus. 12-7 W. I., Arabs 11-7 W. I. C. Bs. 11-0 W. I. Penalties—Winners of a chase value Rs. 450, once 4lbs., twice 8lbs., oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Maidens 7lbs. Distance—About 1 3-4 miles.—Entrance—1st August Rs. 25, 1st September Rs. 50, 10th September Rs. 75, and Rs. 20 more if not struck out by 6 p.m. Thursday, 15th September.

FIFTH RACE.—THE EASTERN CHASE.—Rs. 500, of which Rs. 100 to 2nd. A Steeplechase for Arab and C. B. Horses. Weight—12 stone. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs., twice 8lbs., oftener 12lbs. Allowance.—Galloways 7lbs. Maidens. 7lbs. Distance—About 1 3-4 miles. Entrance—1st August Rs. 15, 1st September Rs. 30, 10th September Rs. 50, and Rs. 15 more if not struck out by 6 p.m. Thursday, 15th September.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, 21ST SEPT.

FIRST RACE.—THE GRAND ANNUAL.—Rs. 1,000, of which Rs. 150 to 2nd and Rs. 50 to 3rd. A Steeplechase for all horses. Weight.—Handicap (to be published at Grand Stand by 8 a.m. Tuesday, 20th September.) Entrance.—1st August Rs. 25, 1st September Rs. 50, 10th September Rs. 75. With Rs. 10 more if not struck out by 6 p.m. Thursday, 15th September, and Rs. 15 in addition if not struck out by noon Tuesday, 20th September. Distance—About 2 1-4 miles.

SECOND RACE.—THE LITTLE GO CHASE.—Rs. 750, of which Rs. 100 to 2nd and Rs. 50 to 3rd. A Steeplechase for all Galloways, Weight.—Handicap (to be published at Grand Stand by 8 p.m. Tuesday, 20th September.) Distance—about 1 3-4 miles. Entrance 1st August Rs. 20, 1st September, Rs. 40, 10th September Rs. 60, with Rs. 10 more if not struck out by 6 p.m. Thursday, 15th September, and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out by noon Tuesday, 20th September.

THIRD RACE.—THE DESERT CHASE.—Rs. 500, of which Rs 100 to 2nd. A Steeplechase for Arabs and C. Bs. Weight—Handicap (to be published at Grand Stand by 8 a.m. Tuesday, 20th September.) Distance about 1 3-4 miles. Entrance—1st August Rs. 15, 1st September Rs. 30, 10th September Rs. 50. With Rs. 10 more if not struck out by 6 p.m. Thursday, 15th September, and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck but by noon on Tuesday, 20th September.

FOURTH RACE.—THE GANESH KHIND CHASE.—Rs. 500, of which Rs. 100 to 2nd. A Steeplechase for all horses, which have not won a flat race, hurdle race or Steeplechase value Rs. 500. Weight—Handicap (to be published at Grand Stand by 8 a.m. Tuesday, 20th September.) Distance.—About 2 1-4 miles. Entrance 1st August Rs. 15, 1st September Rs. 30, 10th September Rs. 50, with Rs. 10 more if not struck out by 6 p.m. Thursday, 15th September, and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out by noon on Tuesday, 20th September.

FIFTH RACE.—THE GARRISON CHASE.—Rs. 500, of which Rs. 100 to 2nd. Steeplechase for Arabs and C. B. ponies. Weight—Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. Tuesday, 20th September. Distance—About 1 3-4 miles, Entrance—1st August Rs. 15, 1st September Rs. 30, 10th September Rs. 50, with Rs. 10 more if not struck out by 6 p.m. Thursday, 15th September, and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out by noon on Tuesday, 20th September.

KEEPING THE PLAGUE OUT OF CEYLON.

PROTECTION OF TAMIL COOLIES.

THE Secretary of the Planters' Association of Ceylon has received the following letter from Government regarding the precaution to be taken on the tea estates against outbreaks of plague:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, May 23rd, 1898.

SIR,—I am desired by the Governor to annex, for the information of the Planters' Association, a copy of a letter addressed by me to the Government Agent, Western Province, regarding the precautions to be taken on the landing of immigrant coolies from the Coast, in the event of the Plague breaking out in the cooly recruiting districts of Madras.

2. It has been suggested that all Planters should keep a set of lines exclusively for new arrivals from the Coast, and that such gangs of coolies should work and live by themselves until the 10 days' period from their having left the infected place expires.

3. It should be borne in mind that so far as the Government is concerned, every endeavour is being made, and no expense is being spread, in order to escape and to meet the contingency should it unfortunately arise, but His Excellency hopes that the co-operation of the Planters themselves in this matter in the manner indicated above may be secured.

4. Your Association is doubtless aware that the introduction of cholera and plague into the Colony could be more easily prevented if her immigration of coolies from infected parts were prevented, but His Excellency is most reluctant to have recourse to measures which would be prejudical to the tea industry. Experience shows moreover that there is not much danger from isolated imported cases if they are promptly dealt with. The Principal Civil Medical Officer has been requested to draw up a few simple rules for the guidance of Planters.

5. I am to request you to be good enough to furnish Government with a list of estates which are prepared to meet the wishes of Government in this matter.—I am, &c., (Singed) H. White, for Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Planters' Association, of Ceylon.

(Letter referred to.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 23rd May, 1898.

Sir,—Referring to your Memorandum relative to the precautions to be taken on the landing of immigrant coolies from the coast, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that it has been decided that if the Plague breaks out in the Cooly Districts of Madras, all coolies should on their arrival at Colombo be subjected to three days' detention in the General camp at Ragama, in addition to Medical Examination before embarkation and debarkation, and that there should be a thorough medical examination daily of the coolies at Ragama by male and female inspectors, any suspicious case being removed at once to special camp for observation, or hospital for treatment as the case may be, the other members of the gang being also placed under observation.

2. It has also been decided that the personal clothing of all such coolies should be burned on landing, and new clothing supplied to them. The othes effects of the coolies should be thoroughly disinfected. The necessary instructions will be issued to the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

3. I am to request you to be so good as to see that these instructions are duly and carefully carried out when the necessity therefor arises.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed) H. White, for Colonial Secretary.

The Hon'ble the Government Agent, Colombo.

SOME London betting agents are said to be large losers by a fraud committed by some post-office clerks in a branch office in Paris in the Sentier quarter. These men invented a plan by which winning money on the Turf was an absolute certainty. They were in the habit of sending remittances to bookmakers in London backing certain horses directly they had learned by telegraph they had won, and then stamping the letters to make them appear to have been posted before the race. In this way they netted upwards of 1,000*l*.; but suspicion was aroused when it was found that they always won, and that they were employed in a telegraph office. The French Postmaster-General has taken the matter in hand, and is having a strict inquiry made in order to find out whether similar frauds have been committed from other offices.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

PULSE-WRITING.

EXPERIMENTS WITH A WONDERFUL LITTLE INSTRUMENT.

"How's your sphygmographic chart this morning?" may yet be the correct form of salutation.

The sphygmograph is a wonderful little instrument. If a lover could fasten a sphymograph to his sweetheart, he could tell from its tracings whether her heart beat quicker with emotion at his approach or keep on its even way. In a word, this latest toy of the physician is a little device intended to show the action of the pulse. "Pulse-writing" is what the name means in plain English.

A doctor of very scientific proclivities lately demonstrated by the sphygmograph how various phases of emotion affect the heart.

"I believe most throughly in the value of the sphygmograph," he said. "The tracings representing the pulse-wave obtained by it are of the utmost value in determining the normal condition of the heart itself, the circulation and the respiratory organs as well as the effect of stimulants upon them."

The doctor then proceeded to prove the truth of his words by putting the sphygmograph to the test upon some subjects provided for the purpose.

First a tramp, at the word of command, slouched up to the big armchair, and with several suspicious glances at the queer little instrument lying on the table beside him sat down, evidently with an inward qualm.

"Well, my man," said the doctor, "how long is it since you have had a drink?"

"A week, sorr," replied the man, "I've been in jail for seven mortal days," he added, evidently feeling that some explanation was needed.

"Well, will you have a drink of whisky now, to show how the stimulant affects your pulse?"

The man's eyes glistened, and he drew a deep breath of anticipation as he remarked emphatically, if laconically:—"Would I? Search me," and he wiped his mouth with the back of his hand.

"It is much better," said the doctor, as he carefully measured out four ounces of whisky in a graduated medicine glass, "to take a subject who is used to big drinks. There will be less danger of bad results, and the fact that this man has had no alcohol in his system for a week will show us a satisfactory difference in his pulse-wave before and after taking the stimulant.

"Not yet, my man," he added, as the thirsty subject reached for the glass. First, I must see the tracing which your pulse will give before the drink."

While talking the doctor adjusted the delicate instrument on the man's wrist by means of rubber-bands. Next he held a strip of aluminium, about half an inch wide and six inches long, over the flame of a candle until the surface was blackened. Then he moved the machine with infinite patience until it was directly over the man's pulse.

A delicate little needle was at once set throbbing to and fro, recording the beats of the artery. A clock arrangement at the back of the instrument was then wound up, the strip was inserted under the needle and a little spring was touched. Slowly the blackened strip travelled under the throbbing needle and a zig zag line was etched on the surface.

"Pretty good!" said the doctor, examining the tracing critically; "almost a normal action. A slight valvular weakness is midicated on the down stroke. Now, here's your drink," he said, holding out the glass to the man, who needed no second invitation, but swallowed the contents without so much as a wink.

"Ah-h!" he gurgled with deep satisfaction, beaming amiably upon the company. "Make all the tries ye loike at this game, I'll stay."

In ten minutes the doctor readjusted the sphygmograph to the happy man's wrist and made the second experiment. This time the needle jumped back and forth at a lively pace, and the result was an etching which showed faster and stronger beats.

"The action of his heart, you see," said the doctor, "is decidedly accelerated and the quantity of blood forced into the acteries at each pulsation is greater."

The tramp then departed, and a sprightly young woman took his place who declared, as she sat down, that she had never smoked a cigarette in all her life, but that she was quite willing to do it in the interests of science.

The doctor obtained a very good tracing of her pulse-wave, then handed her the cigarette. While waiting for the nicotine to take effect he spoke of the results of chloroform, ether, nitrous oxide gas, and morphine upon the nervous system as demonstrated by the pulse-waves.

"The effect is similar in each case," he said. "The entire nervous system is affected, and the heart is, of course, stimulated to quicker action."

By this time the young woman had finished her cigarette, and had obtained a successful tracing of her pulse-beat, which showed the influence of even that small amount of nicotine in her system.

"The question whether nicotine affects the action of the heart is rather clearly demonstrated, is it not?" remarked the doctor. "If one cigarette produces so marked a difference in the pulse of a perfectly healthy woman, what must be the effect of constant smoking upon women of weaker physique, or with any heart difficulty? Any artificial quickening of the heart action is injurious." And the doctor calmly lighted a cigarette.

"I have tracings of the pulse-waves of thirsty persons taken before and during natural sleep," he continued. "You will notice that during natural sleep the wave is slower, fainter, and more regular. After sleep, the nervous system being refreshed and strengthened, the tracing shows that the pulse is stronger and quicker.

"During the hypnotic sleep," continued the doctor his eyes brightening as he broached his favourite topic, "the pulse-wave denotes even greater regularity of the heart action and mere complete relaxation of the nervous system than in sleep."

A hypnotic subject was then produced in the person of an amiable looking young man, who readily consented to an experiment. He sat at ease, his head resting upon the back and his hands upon the arms of the chair. First the sphygmograph was fastened to his wrist, and the pulse-wave was taken. It showed a normal heart action. Next it was necessary to put him in a state of hipnosis in order to show the difference of the heart action between natural and hypnotic sleep.

The doctor stood in front of him, and gazed fixedly at the man, who seemed at once to feel the influence of those great, glittering black eyes.

"Go to sleep," commanded the doctor, pressing his fingers on the man's forehead.

"You are going to sleep. You are sleep. Go deeper—deeper—deeper."

Sure enough, the man was sleep. His breathing and the relaxed condition of his body showed it.

"You are going still deeper asleep," said the hypnotist speaking in a slow, monotonous tone.

The man's face became flushed and he breathed quickly.

"You are a ton of lead. Your arms are heavy. Your legs are heavy—heavy—heavy!"

The subject was sound asleep.

The doctor occupied himself with arranging the slips for the sphygmograph, speaking to the man at regular intervals. "Sleep as soundly, as deeply, as you can," said the doctor. "Sleepier, drowsier, sleepier!"

Then the subject breathed very quietly. He was in deep slumber. The doctor raised the lids of his eyes. The pupils were contracted, all muscles showed a complete state of hypnosis.

"Yes, he is in a good condition for the experiment," said the doctor. First, however, he made a few tests to prove that the man was entirely hypnotised.

"The most infallible proof of all, however, is that of the sphygmograph. The pulse-waves cannot lie."

The little ship glided quickly under the needle, and showed the most wonderful tracing of all. The marks were regular and flowing. The up strokes were short, and the etching seemed merely a wavy line. "All the nervous system is at rest," said the doctor.

"You are awake," he said to the subject; "open your eyes and talk."

The man opened his eyes, gazed round in bewilderment, rubbed his forehead, and said, inquiringly, "Doctor?"

THE PRINCE OF WALES FALSELY

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

IN the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, composed of Justices Wills and Kennedp, the Attorney General, Sir Richard Webster, moved, under the Vexatious Actions Act of 1893, to restrain William Hind from proceeding with any further legal actions without the leave of the High Court. It appeared from the statement of the Attorney-General that the respondent had been already restrained from further proceedingt against the Postmaster-General, but that (said Sir Richard) did not prevent Mr. Hind from bringing actions against the most eminent personages in the realm, beginning with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whom he charged with fraud and cospiracy. On October 19, 1897, Mr. Hind issued a summons to recover the sum of £250,000 from the Prince of Wales and Lord Suffield. In effect the respondent charged the Prince with having illegally received and retained 250,000. Mr. Hind also charged various judges of the High Courts with misconduct while they were members of the Bar. The action against the Prince of Wales and Lord Suffield was dismissed as being an abuse of the process of the Court, and an order to that effect was made in the Mayor's Court. Sir George Lewis had made an affidavit in which he said he had the authority of the Prince of Wales to say that there was not the slightest foundation for the statement that he had received £60,000, or any other sum of money. Another action by the respondent was dismissed by Mr. Justice Kekewich on the ground that it was irregular and improper, and the Attorney-General now asked the Court to make an order restraining Mr. Hind from further legal proceedings without the leave of the Court. Mr. Hind, the respondent, was heard on his own behalf. He stigmatised the whole proceedings as a conspiracy to defraud him in connection with some interest he alleged that he had acquired in a company called the United Kingdom Telegraph Company. The Court made the order asked for.

THE ROYAL PALM OF CUBA.

NOT only is the climate of Cuba favourable to the planting of crops whenever the farmer chooses to plant them and the lands so rich that no fertilisation is ever required, but nature seems to have, with a beneficent hand, reared many strange trees and plants to supply the wants of man without the necessity of his planting them himself. First among these are the palms—some twenty-six varieties of which adorn the field of Cuba, giving shade, food, and life. At the head of these stands the royal palm. This majestic tree consists of a tall, straight trunk of fibrous wood, supporting a cluster of pennated leaves, like a bunch of plumes on a long stick. It is a marvel of beauty and utility, yet it is one of the most common of all trees in Cuba. It is met with most everywhere; in the centre of broad pasture lands it often stands alone, tall and straight; while bordering the cultivated fields of the rich planter it forms shady avenues to his dwelling. Again its seed finds root amid the gloom of the sombre forest, sending the tall shaft high up to find room for its fairylike cluster of plumes in the free air above. On the plains it often forms delicious groves of shade, and on the distant mountain it may be seen rearing its plumed crest against the sky, and in the valley below its dark green leaves murmur softly in sweet cadence with the winding river over which they sway.

This palm has been called the blessed tree, for every part of it is has its usefulness to mankind. Certain medicial qualities are claimed for its roots, and its trunk is easily split into strips, making excellent boards for the siding of houses, benches, and even tables. As the trunk is without any bark, and its centre is very porous, increasing in density towards the outer surface, which is nearly as hard as glass, it is only the outside hard shell of the trunk which furnishes these boards. From this hard fibrous wood some very pretty canes are made, which take a most beautifull polish. The leaves of the palm grow from the centre of the trunk, first in the form of a delicate spire shooting up, which gradually unfolding itself forms a new leaf. These leaves withering now from the centre spire to a great length, forming the cluster which, in the case of the royal palm, resembles so much a bunch of enormous plumes. The leaves when they cannot grow any more, drop to the ground from the bottom of the cluster, thus making room for the new ones which are always coming out of the centre. The bud or root of the centre spire, from which the leaves grow, consists of a tender substance buried deep down within the cluster of green leaves, and forms a very palatable food, either in the raw state, or cooked as a vegetable, or made into a preserve with sugar.

One of the peculiarities of the royal palm is the stem of its long leaves. It is a semicircular stem, which embraces the trunk of the tree and holds the leaf in place until it withers and drops to the ground. This stem is called the "yagua." It resembles a thin board, often as long as a man is tall, and the Cuban insurgent, now struggling for independence, makes it serve him a variety of purposes. For example, while I was in the field it frequently served me as a plate by simply cutting off a section of it. By soaking in water it is rendered pliable, so that it may be folded almost as readily as a piece of stiff paper. Thus softened it is folded at the ends, something after the fashion of a baker's paper hat, and fastened with wooden pins. In this shape it is called a "catarro," and serves the Cuban farmer as a water bucket, or a washbasin, or a receptacle for milk, lard, cheese, eggs, or whenever receptacle of any kind may be needed. I have even seen a group of rebels using a "yagua" thus folded as a kettle in which to cook their breakfast of beef and hams. The water kept the fibrous wood from burning, and I was assured that the food thus cooked required no salt other than that which was extracted from the "yagua" in the process of cooking. I was also assured that in case of absolute necessity salt could be obtained by the simple process of boiling water in a "catarro" when green, and one enthusiast estimated that a dozen, "catarros" would produce a pound of salt.

THE BIGGEST CHEQUE ON RECORD.

PAYING THE CHINESE WAR INDEMNITY.

IN exercise of the right reserved to the Chinese Government by the Treaty of Shimonoseki, of paying the outstanding portion of the war indemnity by a single payment at the end of the third year from the 8th of May 1895, instead of by means of equal annual instalments extending until the seventh year, the balance of the indemnity and one year's occupation expenses of Wei-hai-wei were paid to the Japanese Government at the Bank of England at a little before noon on May 7.

Sir Halliday Macartney and Mr. T. Y. Lo represented the Chinese Minister, and Mr. Yamaz and Mr. Kioke the Japanese Minister, in making the payment which, in view of the largeness of the amount, viz., £11,008,857 16s. 9d., was made in the presence of the Governor, the Deputy-Governor, and the chief cashier of the Bank.

The transaction really involved a sum of nearly thirteen million sterling, the difference being settled in account.

The payment was made by a single cheque, probably the largest that was ever drawn on the Bank of England.

The above mentioned payment having been only transacted, all pecuniary claims of Japan on China under the Treaty of Shimonoseki have now been settled, and China is entitled to demand the withdrawal of the Japanese forces from Wei-hai-wei"—Reuter.

The "St James's Gazette" says:—The payment was made in the bank parlour of the Bank of England It is in this bank parlour that so many renowned financial transactions have been carried through and scenes have been enacted and made memorable in the world's history, the latest being those in connection with the great Baring smash. While many exciting crises have been dealt with within the four walls of the bank parlour, none have necessitated the drawing of cheques for such colossal amounts as those which changed hands on Saturday.

After certain formalities had been completed, the leading representative of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank handed over to the Chinese Minister a cheque for £11,000,000 sterling, being the largest ever drawn by any banking institution in the world. This cheque was formally handed to the custody of the Bank of England, and placed to the credit of the Chinese Government. This large sum, however, did not long remain to the credit of Pekin, for the representive of China at once drew the greatest cheque on record—namely, £12,500,000 sterling—in favour of the Japanese Government. This payment concluded the final settlement of the indemnity claim made by Japan on China.

Larger sums than £11,000,000 and £12,500,000 have had on one or two occasions to be met, but in instalments. Cheques of such magnitude as those drawn have never before been seen, not even in connection with the gigantic tranactions in which the house of Rothschild has played no unimportant part. On Saturday morning a few favoured persons calling at the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank were shown the cheque which that bank had drawn for £11,000,000 for money received on account of the issue of the late Chinese loan.

GREAT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

LIQUEFACTION OF HYDROGEN.

PROFESSOR DEWAR, of the Royal Institution, London, announces that he has at last succeeded in liquefying hydrogen and helium. This event took place on the evening of May 10, there can be no doubt that it is a scientific result of the very highest importance. All gases have now been liquefied, and oxygen and atmospheric air have even assumed a solid appearance. The temperature at which hydrogen liquefies must be not very far above that of space—namely, about minus 273 degrees centigrade. These researches of Professor Dewar are of value not only as showing that all gases may be led to assume a liquid and solid state, but because they afford physicists the means of examining the properties of matter at extremely low temperatures. Already Professor Dewar has in this direction ascertained a number of remarkable facts. The liquefaction of such gases requires the employment of very elaborate apparatus. A general idea of the method adopted may be thus stated. Ethylene gas is in the first place liquified. It is then allowad to evaporate "in vacuo" around a vessel containing atmospheric air or oxygen. The cold thus produced is sufficient to liquefy the air or oxygen. Although the precise details as to the means adopted for the liquefaction of hydrogen have not yet been announced, there is little doubt that Professor Dewar has employed the evaporation of liquid air or liquid oxygen to produce cold sufficient to liquefy hydrogen in its turn. Helium is a rare element found in a gaseous condition in certain mineral waters, and by this method of liquefying gases it is found possible to separate it with considerable case, because helium liquefies at a different temperature from all other gases. A full statement of the methods Professor Dewar has employed will be communicated to the Royal Society at its first meeting. Meantime, it is interesting to note that the liquefaction of hydrogen implies the reaching of the lowest temperature yet observed, and that on no part on the face of the earth is there anything like so low a temperature as in a vat in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, London. "Glasgow Herald."

DR. CREIGHTON told an amusing story at the annual dinner of the Incorpotated Society of Authors. He heard the other day (he said) of a boy who had arrived at the conclusion that he would go into the Navy, but after he hearing his father talk about the probable results of the warfare that was now going on, and suggestions as to what might happen to the ships, he assumed a peaceful air, and approaching his father, said, "I do not think I shall go into the Navy after all." "Indeed," said his father, "what will you do?" The boy replied, "I shall be a poet, it is less dangerous.

RELIGION AND CONSCIENCE IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

IN a review of this book "Literature says":—In spite of its small size, Professor Flinders Petrie has contrived to pack into this little volume an extraordinary amount of interesting, suggestive, and debatable matter, blurted out, if we may say so, in his customary blunt, uncouth, and scarcely even grammatical style. There are few archæologists so fertile in ingenious hypotheses, so tantalizing in the brevity of their proofs. This is, as he says, "a mere note-book," but the notes are those of a man of wide study and original thought. In the earlier lectures he is chiefly concerned with the popular and domestic religion of Egypt, in which, as he justly says, "we may reasonably expect to find more of the native parts, while the later elements will be stronger in the official worship. Thus the divergence between these two may serve as a test of the relative ages of different articles of belief." The popular religion is best illustrated, not by the monuments, but by the tales of Ancient Egypt, where the old unofficial beliefs of the people are revealed in all their simplicity. The influence of different races in introducing different ideas, not only new gods, but varying theories of the soul and the future life, is a prominent subject in Mr. Petrie's researches. The usual theory that "variety of gods was determined by the different beliefs of every petty capital of every province of Egypt" leaves matters very much where they were. Mr. Petrie carries the theory back to its origin when he adds that "these gods belong to different ancestries." He thus explains his position;—While fully recognizing that the diversities of belief were local, and that the prominence of a deity was largely due to the political importance of his centre of worship, yet we must logically see behind these local differences the racial and tribal differences by which they were caused; and behind the political power of a place we must perceive the political power of the race who dwelt there, and whose beliefs were spread around by their political predominance. Amen-worship spread from Thebes, or Neit-worship from Sais, not merely because those places were the seat of power, but because the people of those places who worshipped Amen and Neit extended their power and dwelt as governors and officials in the rest of the country. It is race and not place that is the real cause of change.

Among late foreign influences, that which bears most directly upon European religion is the influence of Greece and Rome upon Egyptian mythology. Mr. Petrie's account of the concentration of popular worship upon Isis and Horus during this later period is very interesting. Every peasant seems to have possessed a cheap little figure of Horus to hang on a peg in his hut, and no other god, not even Isis or Serapis, was held in such honour during the Roman rule. "Broadly speaking the Egyptians were a Horus-worshipping people in Roman times, honouring Isis as his mother; and the influence that this had on the development of Christianity was profound. We may even say that but for the presence of Egypt we should never have seen a Madonna. Isis had obtained a great hold on the Romans under the earlier Emperors; her worship was fashionable and widespread; and when she found a place in the other great movement, that of the Galileans, when fashion and moral conviction could shake hands, then her triumph was assured, and, as the mother-goddess, she has ruled the devotion of Italy ever since. How much Horus has entered into the popular development of Christianity—how the figure of the Divine Teacher, set in a sad stern frame of Semitic and Syrian influence, has become changed into the rampant baby of Correggiois seen readily when we note the general popular worship of the child Horus, and see that passing over into the rising influence of Christianity. In one small particular there is much significance. The well-known Christian monogram "(khi-rho)" may be seen in course of gradual formation in Egypt—or possibly in cource of alteration; but the "rho" is usually figured as an upright staff with the lock of Horus, at the top and not as the letter "rho." Essentially it is the sign of Horus, and only became Christian by adoption."

The lectures on Egyptian conduct or morality are introduced by a general discussion of the nature of conscience. Mr. Petrie tries to avoid "the barren grounds of speculation," not quite successfully, however; and, after endeavouring to construct a graduated scale of aggravated lying, proceeds to draw a "probability curve" of conscience, founded upon an examination of 5,000 receipts of "conscience money" by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The result is, naturally, to confirm the rule of probability, but the investigation leads to some amusing conclusions. "The more punctilious conscience," observes the Professor, "belongs to rather poorer people, whose average is only £2 or £3 due, and not £5 16s., which is the usual average due"; and "conscience is twice as keen in March as in September the economy of the winter enabling men to afford a conscience better than when anticipating or enjoying the summer (*sic*) holiday; and the clearing of conscience is largely a vague affair of a lump sum, not half the payments being at all exact amounts." How far the ancient Egyptians conformed to the law of probability is not explained, but their moral standard is admirably illustrated by two hundred maxims of different ages, translated by that sound Egyptologist, Mr. Ll. Griffith. Some of these maxims and aphorisms are extremely sagacious—for example:—"Verily, the ignorant man who hearkeneth not, nothing can be done to him. He seeth knowledge as ignorance; protable things as hurtful; he maketh every kind of mistake, so that he is reprimanded every day. His life is as death therewith; it is his food. Absurdity of talk he marvelleth at as the knowledge of nobles, dying while he liveth every day. People avoid having" to do with him, on account of the multitude of his misfortunes.

Again, "my voice is not loud, my mouth hath not run on, I have not been voluble in my speech," is among the desirable qulifications required for an entrance into the blessed fields of Aalu in the kingdom of Osiris. There is no sense of sin in the Egyptian conscience; the whole of their moral teaching, as Mr. Petrie remarks, reminds one rather of Chesterfield or Pope than of Carlyle or Tennyson; it is eighteenth century. "There is hardly a single splendid feeling; there is not one burst of magnanimous sacrifice; there is not one heart-felt self-depreciation, in any point of this worldly wisdom. (They are as canny as a Scot, without his sentiment; as prudent as a Frenchman, without his ideals; as self-conceited as an Englishman, without his family. (The family virtues are conspicuously absent.) On the other-hand, we must recognize that the Egyptians show a wealth of good qualities—good, but not lovable—of sterling value for the constitution of society, which gave them the high place which they filled in the early history of man."

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

DINNER OF THE JAPAN SOCIETY.

WHAT EARL SPENCER SAW.

THE seventh annual dinner of the Japan Society took place on May 12 at the Whitehall Rooms. The Japanese Ministeir was in the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. After the toast of "The Queen," Lord C. Beresford, M.P., proposed that of "The Emperor of Japan," remarking that there was much affinity between the two nations, and that an alliance between them would tend greatly to the peace of the world. (Cheers.)

Lord Spencer, in proposing "The Japan Society," remarked that he and Lady Spencer had recently visited Japan and had been received with the greatest hospitality. In Tokio he had to speak at a great dinner when he addressed about three hundred Japanese, who did not understand him, and about twenty Englishmen, who, he hoped, did understand him. (Laughter and Cheers.) He expressed a hope that there would be a greater rapprochement between the Japanese and the English. He dwelt upon the beauty af the scenery of Japan, and upon the national cultivation of flowers. As a late First Lord of the Admiralty, he was naturally interested in the Navy, and he thought he was the first European who had been permitted to visit the dockyards. What did he see? He saw a nation who had not a big Navy, but in different parts of the country they were erecting dockyards which were replicas of Portsmouth and Chatham. The Japanese took their models from different nations, and they had machinery from Great Britain and Germany. He did not see a single European in any of the dockyards. That alone, he thought, was one of the most extraordinary examples of the character of the Japanese. As to their Universities, that of Tokio was quite up to date in its educational machinery. The same might be said of the national schools of the country. In one school, over four hundred pupils were learning the English language. Japan, of course, must play an important part in the Eeastern politics of the future. He hoped that Great Britain would find itself on the side of Japan, whose intertsts were very similar to those of Britain in the East. (Cheers.)

Professor W. Anderson replied to the toast, and Mr. A. Diosq proposed that of "The President," remarking that the Society numbered 854, whose object was the study of the history, literature, and folk-lore of the country.

The Chairman, in reply, exprresed his thanks to Earl Spencer and Lord C. Beresford for their sympathetic speeches.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. Murray is now printing a volume—not a very long one—by the Duke of Argyll on "Organic Evolution." It will be recollected that the Duke recently had an interesting controversy with Mr. Herbert Spencer on this subject. Here he gathers together his writings during that bout, making such revision and additions as have been necessary. The Duke has been in London this spring, but is again back at Inveraray Castle. He is wonderfully energetic considering his age.

Felix Gras, the French Provencal writer, was recently introduced to English readers in a story "The Reds of the Midi." Mr. Gladstone read that volume and had a word of very hearty recognition for it. We are getting a second story by Felix Gras, and in some measure it is a sequel to the first. His title for this one is "La Terreur"; in English it will be "The Red Terror." The central motive of the romance is the picture of a young girl's terror when thrown in the vortex of the French Revolution. As before, the translation is by Mrs. Janvier, and her husband may again contribute a preface.

Mr. Zangwill's admirers will have in one volume the three-and-sixpenny volumes by him, entitled respectively, "The Bachelor's Club," and "The Old Maids' Club." Mr. Heinemann, having taken over the former from the previous publisher, means to combine both books as a single volume at six shillings. There will be no change in the text, simply two sets of harmonnious papers will be put within the same binding. The title for both is to be "The Celibates' Club," to which quizzical people may object, since there is now to be a partnership.

Most people could at least name the late Sir William Smith's dictionary of Greek and Roman antiquities. It first appeared in 1845, and Sir William prepared a new edition of it shortly before his death. Now we shall have, of course through Mr. Murray, a smaller, more popular, work based upon that one. This has been edited by Mr. F. Warre Cornish, the vice-provost of of Eton College. Much new matter is given, and in particular the text is brightened by a thousand illustrations. The book will appear next week.

The first volume of the scientific memoirs of Huxley, with a portrait of him as a young man, will appear to-morrow. After Huxley's death various suggestions were made as to a fitting memorial of him. One was that all his scientific papers, whether read before the learned societies or contributed to the scientific periodicals, should be carefully collected and published. As a contribution to such a memorial Messrs. Macmillian handsomely said they would undertake the financial responsibilities, provided the promoters of the scheme became responsible for the editorial work. This task Professor Michael Foster and Professor Ray Lankester are discharging.

Tolstoy writes indignantly of the process of censorship through which his new book, "What Is Art?" has passed in the Russian issue. "A book has appeared under my name," he puts the position, "containing thoughts attributed to me which are not mine." He regards the censorship as an "immoral and irrational institution," and long ago he determined not to submit his writings to it. However, his "good acquaintance," Professor Grote, of Moscow, wished to print the contents of "What Is Art?" in the magazine which he edits. He undertook to get the book through the censor's office unmutilated if Tolstoy would agree to a few unimportant changes. Tolstoy did agree—weakly, he now thinks—for once in the maw of the censor the book was to undergo a long and severe ordeal of editing.

Nowadays publisher' secrets don't keep long and we had it rumored that Mr. Grant Richards meant to bring out an edition of Jane Austen's works. It will probably begin to appear early in June. The first two volumes will contain "Sense and Sensibility," and the other stories are to appear in chronological order. There will be neither introductions nor notes, the claims of the Winchester Edition—as the designation will be—resting entirely on the efforts of the printer, paper-maker, and binder. Constable, of Edinburgh, is the printer, and he will employ the beautiful type used for the collected Stevenson. There will be ten volumes.

Mr. John Lane, who had influenza, and is still at Bath recruiting from its effects, announces two new volumes of fiction and an interesting new edition. Mrs. Murray Hickson is giving us a series entitled "Shadows of Life." Her name has been familiar in the magazines, and she made a hit at Christmas with "Concerning Teddy." Then, there is almost ready a volume of stories by Mr. Marriott Watson, which takes its title from the first one, "The Heart of Miranda." The new edition refers to Mr. Kenneth Grahame's "Pagan Papers" which has been long out of print. The re-issue will be uniform with his "Golden age," of which Mr. Swinburne wrote so enthusiastically in the "Chronicle."

One of Messrs. Duckworth's undertakings is to be a small collection of standard French criticisms upon matters concerning English literature. This will enable English readers to learn, in a convenient way, the French outlook upon notable matters in our literature and its history. The first volume is to be a translation of a work by Dr. Joseph Texte on Rousseau and the origins of literary cosmopolitanism. In effect the work is a study of the literary relations between France and England in the eighteenth century. It was recently "crowned" by the French Academy. Mr. J. W. Matthews makes the translation.

"The Two Magics" is the title of a novel Mr. Henry James which Mr. Heinemann will publish in the autumn. While he was in America Mr. Anthony Hope happened to say that of his own novels his favourite was "The God in the Car." A new American edition of that story is therefore being brought out by Messrs. Appleton. Two fiction volumes are in preparation by messrs. Harper, "Luck of Parco," a story of the Andes, by Mr. John Maclair, and a volume of short stories by Mr. R. J. Walling entitled "Flaunting Moll," Amelie Reeves's story, "Muriel," is somewhat on the same lines as her best-known one, The Quick and the Dead—that is to say, an introspective study. Messrs. Chatto hope to publish the novel next week, as also their four volume edition of Charles Reade's Cloister and the Hearth."

No more delightful descriptions of mountain rambling have ever been written than Victor Hugo's letters and notes of his visits to the Alps and Pyrenees more than half a century ago. Mr. John Manson's English translation of them is now published, under the title of "The Alps and Pyrenees," by Messrs. Bliss, Sands, and Co. Extracts from Mr. Swinburne's article on the originals are published as an introduction. With one exception, the Alpine letters were written in 1839 to Madame Victor Hugo, from the various places at which their author stopped. The exception is the description of the strolling players, taken from a letter to Louis Boulanger. Victor Hugo's Pyrenean trip was undertaken in 1843, and the record of it jotted down on the leaves of sketch books. Bordeaux, Bayonne, Biarritz, San Sebastian, Pasajes, Pampeluna, Gavarnie, Oleron, are among the places of which Victor Hugo has left us his word pictures. It was at Rochefort, near Oleron, early in September, 1843, that he learnt from a newspaper report the death of his daughter, Leopoldine, and her husband, Charles Vacquerie, in an excursion on the Seine. "A bystander saw him suddenly turn pale, place his hand against his heart, as if to prevent it breaking, rise up, leave the town, and walk along the ramparts like a madman." Mr. Manson's translation is exceedingly well done.

Mr. Trevor-Batteye's "A Northern Highway of the Czar" (Constable) finishes the story of adventure which he began in his book on Kolguev. The highway here described stretches from the Russian mainland opposite Kolguev, through hundreds of miles of the treeless waste which is known as the "tundra," forms a belt of four thousand miles round the Arctic shores. The volume is a very attractive description of a little-known country, in which the present Czar, like his father, is deeply interested. Mr. Trevor-Battye was most favourably impressed, on the whole, with the character of the peasants, and, like all travellers through Russia, he speaks in warm praise of the Russian official. There is an interesting description of the Solovetsk monastery, which the British gunboats bombarded on one occasion during the Crimean war. The book contains several illustrations, a map, and a capital portrait of the author.

Every lover of sport and adventure will delight in Mr. E. N. Buxton's second series of "Short Stalks" (Stanford). Mr. Buxton has stalked in many lands—in the Somali countray, Sinai peninsula, the Egyptian deserts, Crete, the Carpathians, and Daghestan. A word of commendation must be bestowed upon the photographic illustrations, which were taken by the author himself, which are all good, and some most admirable. The excellent map of Somaliland will be useful to others besides sportsmen. Three of the chapters are reprinted from "The Nineteenth Century," and one from "The Badminton Magazine."

Mr. J. W. Tyrrell's "Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada" (Fisher Unwin) is a copiously illustrated and often exciting narrative of a journey of 3,200 miles by canoe and snow-shoe. Among its liveliest descriptions are one or two of fights with polar bears. The fond bear-mother teaching her fluffy little innocent-looking cub how to swim in its ice-cold "tub" among the ice floes and protecting it after a tussle with the hunters is alike curious and pathetic. If you ever take a trip to the sub-arctics don't try bear's liver as Mr. Tyrrell did when he was starving. The stuff, as the Eskimos say, is poisonous, and all but killed Mr. Tyrrell. The volume, which is well worth reading, contains a list of plants collected on the expedition, a route map, and a vocabulary of Eskimo words.

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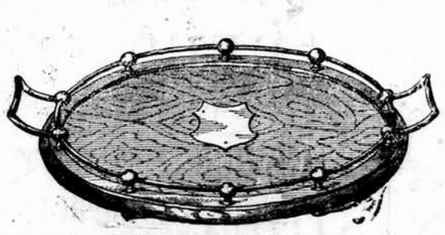
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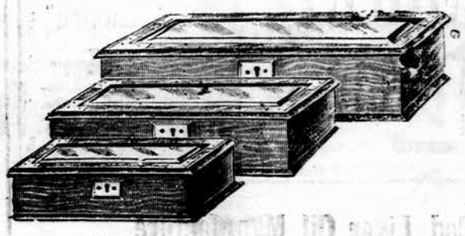

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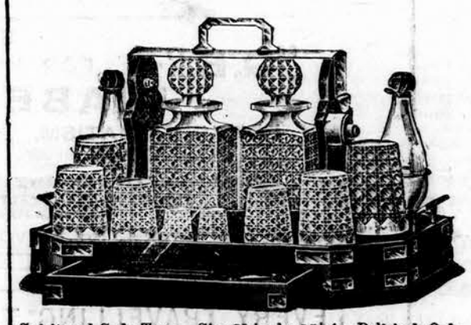

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